The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Movements of our Army as Learned from the Rebels.

Operations on the Tennessee and Mississippi.

YANCEY'S SPEECH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Another Proclamation by Gen. Sherman.

Very Interesting from Florida---The Union Element There.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY, GATHERED FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 19th inst., says:

"Our latest intelligence of the movements of the enemy is that a large force has been landed on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Chalk Bluffs, twenty-six miles from Corinth. At this point, it is said, they have thrown up defences of considerable strength and extent. They have also commenced the construction of a road in the direction of Corinth, seven miles of which have already been completed. Their force now concentrated on the river is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* of the 19th says: "The enemy has about sixty-five transports in the Tennessee River, with troops which they are reported to have landed at Savannah, near Purdy, &c., threatening the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Roads. Gen. Bragg commands our forces in that region.

From a gentleman who has just arrived from the Tennessee we have information of the further movements of the enemy up the Tennessee River. At Reynoldsburgh, Humphreys County, he witnessed the passage up of thirty-two Federal steamers, including one gunboat, Monday afternoon, and early in the evening fourteen more transports. Additional boats passed up on Tuesday, carrying cavalry, wagons, artillery, mules, &c. The number of vessels composing the last fleet was not known."

The editor of the Memphis *Appeal* writes:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 12, 1862.

The rumor of the Federal gunboats landing at Eastport, reported in Memphis on Monday, seems to have been an error. They were said, however, to have appeared on the Tennessee below at Savannah in considerable force—one report enumerated thirty-three gunboats and transports together. The people seemed to be free from panic or extraordinary excitement under the influence of this intelligence.

There is much of great interest transpiring between this point and Memphis in the way of Confederate army movements, which it would be imprudent in the extreme to publish. Bowen's Brigade and others have been located where "military necessity" indicates proper, and Breckinridge's and Hindman's are on the move, bound whither time alone will indicate.

Gens. Johnston and Pillow are at Decatur, both, I learn, being in good health and spirits. Gen. Clarke, of Mississippi, whose brigade was captured at Donelson, proceeded from Grand Junction to Jackson on yesterday, to report himself to headquarters for active duty.

The country from here to the Mississippi River along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is thronged with troops—many of them veterans, who have fought upon some of the bloodiest fields of the war.

There is nothing new at this point, and little else visible than troops, crowding the trains, the depots, the hotels, and sleeping in numbers upon the floor.

MEMPHIS, March 21.

From information received here from Corinth, Mississippi, we learn the Yankees are retreating to Tennessee River.

MOVEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—A steamer from up the river brings the intelligence that the Yankees are moving down the west bank slowly.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—On Saturday, the 15th, at Island No. 10, the enemy commenced shelling the works at a long distance. It was renewed on Sunday morning. On Monday the Union troops brought down eight gunboats and six mortarboats, and commenced firing again. Three gunboats, lashed together, made a desperate attack on Capt. Rucker's battery; it was really terrific. Lieut. Clarke, of Capt. R.'s battery, was the only person killed.

The battery sustained considerable injury during the bombardment, which lasted four days. One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled on Monday, and turned back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of the damage done is not known.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate*, of the 18th, says:

"New-Madrid has been evacuated by our forces, with the loss of twenty heavy cannon, ammunition, tents, clothing, supplies, &c. The forces went to Tiptonville and to Island No. 10. For Pillow is relied on for the defence of the Mississippi River. The Nationals, under Sigel, are in great force at New-Madrid, and at other points on the river, and are endeavoring to get between our defences and Memphis."

REBEL ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Sentinel* of the 13th, says: "Pensacola has not been evacuated, but troops enough are left there to man the batteries, which can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet.

Mobile is not to be abandoned as reported. Its means of defence are considered ample, and were arranged by Gen. Bragg, who knows what he is about."

From the Norfolk Day Book, March 19.

That part of the army on the Potomac in the vicinity of Dumfries, the Evansville Batteries, &c., are understood to have evacuated their various positions on Friday last, and since then have fallen back.

We have reports that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is at a point not far from Rappahannock station, on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, and between the Rapid Ann and Rappahannock Rivers. And another, that he is falling back to Gordonsville, which we do not credit. The point occupied by Gen. Holmes not being a matter of rumor, but of knowledge, we will leave the enemy to discover.

On Wednesday last, Sergeant Wade, with a squad of the Caroline Light Dragoons, captured two of the enemy, about one mile from the Evansport batteries.

The prisoners proved to be Wm. T. Baum, of Philadelphia, belonging to Gen. Hooker's Staff, and Mr. Grace, telegraph operator, of the same division of the Federal army.

YANCEY'S SPEECH AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Wm. L. Yancey, instead of being in the calaboose at Key West, seems positively to be in New-Orleans, for the following synopsis of a speech delivered by him there, on the 13th inst., appears in the Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* of the 19th:

"Mr. Yancey is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South, in consequence of an erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of Slavery. There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the plan that stock is. There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs.

The blockade enables the British holders of the great staple (cotton) to realize an immense advance upon its cost in consequence of the scarcity of the article. The holders are the wealthy few, who have the ear of the Government. Another reason for not interfering with the blockade, was the belief that the scarcity of the article, and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country would create such a demand for the East India cotton as to increase its culture to a very considerable extent.

Another reason, in Mr. Yancey's opinion, why European Powers will not interfere in American affairs, is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weaken a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt and to hang over them like an incumbus for years to come.

He inclines to the opinion that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a reconstruction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that unless their starving operatives, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, compel them to interfere, they will stand aloof until they see the South is about to conquer its independence, or fail in the attempt. He has no hope of recognition of the Confederate States by either of these Powers until the occurrence of one of these events. In view of these facts, Mr. Yancey is of opinion that we might as well recall our Commissioners from Europe, and await the action of foreign Powers—wait until they propose negotiation and recognition.

MONEY AND PROVISIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Thursday, 20th inst., says:

"If there was such a thing as a paper market today, it was not perceivable by our optics. Money is abundant, and good securities can be placed at rates less than 5 per cent. per annum.

The banks are confining their transactions to the renewal of maturing obligations, and as commercial paper in amount, as well as quantity, has dwindled down to an insignificant sum, the large surplus which they held has been in part invested in the five million loan of the State. The question of a general retiring of the circulation of our banks is yet unsettled. Our bank Presidents could not come to any mutual agreement. The demand for small change still continues, though the vacuum is being gradually filled up with the issues of the State Treasury, the Bank of Louisiana and State Bank. The cutting or dividing of notes still continues. We conceive it to be our duty to call attention to the fact that the cutting of the State Treasury notes will cause considerable trouble on settlement. These issues cannot be settled in the same way as bank notes, that is, when presented for funding in half notes. Therefore, we say, do not divide the Treasury notes of the State. The movements in gold and silver coin appear to be voluntarily diminished. Some few sales take place daily, but not in sufficient sums to command a notice.

As expected and predicted in our last, flour advanced yesterday to $22 per barrel. Has the time not arrived for our authorities to intervene? The Committee of Safety might be authorized by Gen. Lovell to take possession of the flour in market, and account to the owners thereof at a reasonable price for the same. It is supposed that $18 or $20 per barrel might be considered a fair price. Flour, on the 17th, Monday last, was selling in Memphis at $14 to $15 per barrel. Of course, as soon as the advance here is acted on, there may be a corresponding advance there, which market, by-the-bye, is the only one from whence we may expect supplies hither. True, we have been led to expect we should receive supplies from Red River, but expectations in this respect have nothing to sustain them. We learn that the Committee of Safety secured several hundred casks of rice, which will be sold out at cost to consumers. They must go further, and secure all the flour in market.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Maj.-Gen. Lovell has proclaimed martial law in New-Orleans. Pierre Soule, W. Freret, Henry D. Ogden and Cyprien Dupour are Provost Marshals.

Gen. Beauregard appeals to the planters for their bells, to be cast into cannon.

The *Crescent* opposes the proposition to burn New-Orleans. It says:

"The remarks freely made about burning the city are entirely out of place. We should like to know what are to become of the tens of thousands of women and children in such an event. Fortunately, these remarks come from those who have nothing at stake, not owners of property; or, perhaps, they have removed their families into the interior, and got all their securities in their breeches pockets, and will advance into the country on the first appearance of the invaders. There are a good many of these kind of people about our city."

Trade with Europe. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10 says:

It is known that for some days past, Congress has been discussing in secret session the propriety of sending additional commissioners to Europe, to negotiate a sale of the entire cotton crop on foreign account, assuming its purchase by this Government. The discussion in secret session took a very different direction from what was primarily intended, it being moved that our present embassies to Europe should be recalled; and that our diplomatic relations with England and France should be terminated for the present. This proposition has been renewed in open Congress, and is understood to be chiefly intended as an exhibition of spirit and resentment at the shuffling and selfish policy, especially of the English Government on the question of our recognition.

The Confederate Navy.—Congress has not removed the injunction of secrecy from any of the reports of the heads of Departments, with the exception of that of the Postmaster-General. The Richmond *Examiner* learns, however, that the estimates of the Navy Department have been largely increased under the secret acts of the Provisional Congress, which have authorized the enlistment of two thousand additional seamen and large additions to officers of the navy. The officers of the navy authorized to be employed under these acts are, two Captains, five Commanders, fifty Lieutenants, ten Assistant Paymasters, thirty Assistant Surgeons, one hundred Acting Masters, one hundred Acting Midshipmen, thirty Acting First-Assistant Engineers, fifty Acting Second-Assistant Engineers, and fifty Acting Third-Assistant Engineers.

THE REBEL WAR TAX.

The Memphis *Appeal*, says:

We would direct the attention of our readers to the act passed by the Legislature of this State, to provide for the payment of the war tax. The bill recived the approval of the Governor yesterday, and is now the law. It will be seen that the State has assumed and agreed to pay the tax. This was right; and we congratulate the country upon the promptness with which the Legislature and his Excellency have disposed of the matter.

The Rebel Morgan.—The Nashville *Banner* says: "We believe we have now in our possession an authentic account of the late visit of Col. Morgan and some of his cavalry to Gallatin. It appears that besides destroying the locomotive and cars, Col. Morgan took seven prisoners—Mr. Bossey, a boss bridge-builder, and six of his men. As regards the Paymaster and his money, it appears that he started from Louisville for Nashville on Monday, but learning what had occurred at Gallatin, turned back, and the locomotive of the train he was on exploded a mile north of Russellville, killing the conductor, Mr. Porter, of Louisville, the brakeman and the fireman. This left no locomotive in operation between Bowling Green and Nashville."

Gen. Whiston: We, the undersigned, members of the Tennessee Legislature, having seen a telegram from Richmond published in the journals of Memphis, to the following effect, viz: that Mr. Atkins "stated in Congress that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for the removal of Gen. Johnston from the department in which that State is included, and that the document had been presented to President Davis," do hereby declare that we have never heard of, seen or signed any such petition. [Signed by J. C. Warner and 45 others.]

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

Appearance of the Union Sentiment.

We have received copies of the *New South*, a journal "issued weekly from the printing office, Union-square, Port Royal, S. C.," edited by Adam Badeau and published by Jos. H. Sears. It is a neat, clean little sheet, and is edited judiciously. It is mostly occupied with news from Florida, showing the results of the expedition which lately left Port Royal and captured Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. We find the following interesting news:

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST FLORIDA.

The troops of the United States have come amongst you to protect loyal citizens and their property from further molestation by the creatures of a rebel and usurped authority; and to enable you to resuscitate a Government which they have ruthlessly endeavored to destroy.

All loyal people who return to or remain at their homes, in the quiet pursuit of their lawful avocations, shall be protected in all their rights, within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. The sole desire and intention of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the laws, and reclaim States which have revolted from their National allegiance to their former prosperous and happy condition.

There is great satisfaction in the fact, now become patent to all, that a large portion of you still cling, in your hearts, to that mother who first liberated you from the thraldom of a despotic government; who rescued you from the deathly grasp of the wily savage, at a frightful cost of life and treasure, and who afterward elevated you from the condition of territorial dependence to that of a proud and independent State.

I earnestly recommend that in every city, town and precinct, you assemble in your primary and sovereign capacity; that you there throw off that sham government which has been forced upon you, swear true fidelity and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and organize your government and elect your officers in the good old way of the past.

When this is done, then will you see the return of prosperous and happy days, in the enjoyment of that trade and industry to which your extensive coast is so well adapted, and in immunity from that want and suffering to which you have been so wickedly subjected by the traitorous acts of a few ambitious and unprincipled men; then will you enjoy the fruits of your honest labor, the sweets of happy homes, and the consolation of living under those wise and salutary laws that are due only to an industrious and law-abiding people.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Headquarters Expeditionary Corps,
Jacksonville, Fla., March 20, 1862.

UNIONISM IN FLORIDA.

Gen. Sherman visited Jacksonville, Florida, in person on Wednesday evening last, 19th inst. A committee of the loyal citizens immediately waited on him and represented the feelings of all who remained in the town to be strongly loyal. The next morning a Union meeting was held at the Court-house, where nearly every man left in Jacksonville was present, and the manifestation was of the most decidedly loyal character.

The Union people describe their feelings at the sight of our gunboats as uncontrollable; men burst into tears of joy, and their voices trembled as they related the history of their wrongs and their long delayed deliverance. About three or four hundred people are now in Jacksonville; others are coming in daily; among them deserters from the rebel troops, anxious to take the oath of allegiance. These assert that numerous desertions are sure to follow. It is declared that the sentiment of all Eastern Florida is loyal. Many are willing to take up arms to defend themselves against the tyranny to which they have lately been subjected, and on one occasion, when the Regulators were expected, even the women seized arms. The citizens invited the National officers to their houses, introduced them to their families, and entertained them hospitably. They declared that unless protection was afforded them against the enemy, they would accompany our gunboats in their departure. But measures have been taken which will secure their safety, and assist in the recovery of the entire State to its allegiance.

Capt. Stevens, of the gunboat *Ottawa*, has been one hundred and twenty miles up the St. John's River, beyond Jacksonville, and met with no opposition; white flags were displayed along the banks and numbers of the inhabitants claimed his protection. He found the steamer *St. Mary's* and the famous yacht *America*, both of which had been sunk by the rebels, but Capt. Stevens is now engaged in raising them.

From the people of Florida we learn that Pensacola has been evacuated, Forts Barrancas, McRae and all, and that the rebel Government announces its abandonment of all hope of holding Florida; the troops raised in that State have been ordered away, but refused to obey.

PUBLIC MEETING AT JACKSONVILLE.

At a meeting of the loyal citizens of the "United States of America," held at Jacksonville, East Florida, March 26, A. D. 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

C. L. Robinson, Chairman. O. L. Keene, Secretary.

Col. Jno. S. Sannius, S. F. Halliday, Paran Moody, Jno. W. Price, and Philip Fraser, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to lay before said meeting. The following is a true copy of said resolutions, which were received and adopted unanimously.

We, the people of the City of Jacksonville, and its vicinity, in the County of Duval, and the State of Florida, embraced within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States of America, do hereby set forth our declaration of rights and our solemn protest against the abrogation of the same, by any pretended State, or other authority.

First—We hold that government is a contract in which protection is the price of allegiance; that when protection is denied through weakness or design, allegiance is no longer due.

Second—We hold that an established form of Government cannot be changed or abrogated except by the will of the people, intelligently and willingly expressed, and fairly ratified.

Third—We hold that no State of the United States has any legal or constitutional right to separate itself from the Government and jurisdiction of the United States.

Fourth—We hold that the act of the Convention of the State of Florida, commonly known as the ordinance of secession, is void, being in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, in never having been submitted to the people for ratification.

Fifth—We hold that the State of Florida is an integral part of the United States, subject to the constitutional jurisdiction of the same, and we have reason to believe that thousands of her citizens would hail with joy the restoration of the Government, bringing deliverance from the terrors of unrestrained popular and military despotism.

We solemnly protest against all the acts and ordinances of the Convention of the State of Florida, which were designed to deprive us of our rights as citizens of the United States. We protest against the despotism fostered by the State and other authorities claiming jurisdiction over us, which has denied us the rights most dear to freemen—freedom of speech and a free Press. We protest against the exactions which have been imposed upon us, the forced contributions of money, property and labor, the enlistments for military service procured by threats and misrepresentations. We protest against the tyranny which demands of us, as a measure of revolutionary policy, the abandonment of our homes and property, and exposure of our wives and children to sickness, destitution, gaunt famine, and innumerable and untold miseries and sorrows; we protest against that mad and barbarous policy which has punished us for remaining in our own homes, by sending a brutal and unrestrained soldiery to pillage and burn our property, and threaten and destroy our lives; we protest against the denunciation of the Governor who threatens to hang us, because we do not tamely submit to such indignities, and "lick the hand that has shed our blood." From such a despotism, and from such dangers and indignities we have been released by the restoration of the Government of the United States, with the benign principles of the Constitution; the reign of terror is passed; law and order prevail in our midst.

It belongs now to the citizens of the State who hold to their allegiance to the United States, to raise up a State Government according to those provisions of the State which are not in conflict with, or repugnant to the provisions of the United States.

Be it therefore resolved, that we adopt the foregoing protest and declaration of right, and recommend that a convention of all loyal citizens be called forthwith, for the purpose of organizing a State Government of the State of Florida.

Be it further resolved, that the chief of the Military Department of the United States be requested to retain at this place a sufficient force to maintain order and protect the people in their persons and property.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP FRASER, Chairman.

FLORIDA ITEMS.

Col. Whipple, of the Fourth New-Hampshire, has resigned his command, and the resignation has been accepted. Lieut.-Col. Bell is now in command of the regiment, having been relieved of his position as Inspector-General on Gen. Sherman's staff. Lieut.-Col. Bell's headquarters, at present, are at St. Augustine, Florida.

Gen. Wright's headquarters are about to be removed to Jacksonville, Florida.

Fort Clinch, which was abandoned by the rebels at Fernandina, was not casemated, except at the bastions, the remaining portions of the work were intended to be defended by musketry. Numerous sand batteries, prepared for heavy guns, had, however, been erected at a distance of nearly two miles south of the entrance to the harbor. A vigorous defence of the various works at Fernandina might have been made, which, though doubtless it would have proven ineffectual, would yet have given some countenance to the idea once entertained of Southern chivalry.

About seventy or eighty of the inhabitants of Fernandina, have returned to their homes. Gen. Wright has his headquarters in ex-Senator Yulee's house. The headquarters at Jacksonville have been established in the house of Col. Sanderson, one of the leaders of the Secession party in Florida. The retribution meted out to the unprincipled traitors who have brought such misery on their country and State, is at once righteous and terrible.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Skirmish at Hummonsville—Defeat of the Rebels.

St. Louis, Sunday, March 30.

On the night of the 26th inst., a band of from five to eight hundred rebels attacked four companies of State Militia at Mummonsville, Polk County, Mo. They were completely defeated, with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was none killed, but a number wounded, among the latter were Capts. Stockson and Cosgrove, severely.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

Heavy Cannonading Resumed on Both Sides—New Batteries Erected by the Rebels, &c.

St. Louis, Sunday, March 30.

The army correspondent of the *Republican*, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the rebels opening from a new battery, mounting, it is supposed, 128-pounders. The enemy could be seen cutting away trees and rapidly pushing forward other means of defence. They seem to have no idea of evacuating at present, and are daily getting more cannon in position.

Word reached the fleet last night that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, appeared below Point Pleasant, but as Gen. Pope's batteries extend in an almost continuous line for fifteen miles, it is not believe they can force a passage.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

First Detailed Official Accounts of the Affair.

Report of Capt. R. C. Shriber, of Gen. Shields' Staff.

A Lucid Narrative of the Battle, Written by Gen. Shields.

Winchester, March 26, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. James Shields, Commanding Second Division Fifth Army Corps:

General: I beg respectfully to report to you that after having received, on Sunday last, the 23d of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., an order to report for duty as Aide-de-Camp on your Staff, I left headquarters for Kernstown, and assisted Cols. Kimball, Tyler and Sullivan in their efforts as commanders of brigades, fighting the enemy under Gen. Jackson, and to ensure a unity of action of their three respective commands.

I reported at 9½ A. M., to Col. Kimball, acting Brigadier and senior officer on the field, who was stationed on a hill almost one-half mile west of Kernstown, which latter place is intersected by the turnpike leading to Strasburgh. There I informed myself as to the events which had transpired previous to my arrival, and understood that the enemy, who, in endeavoring to drive in our pickets the day before, had been repulsed, had opened with his artillery, about 8 o'clock A. M., upon our forces again, and that since the time we were engaged responding to his battery of four guns, which he then had in play, and in endeavoring to repel his small but harrassing attacks of cavalry upon our chain of sentinels.

Reconnoitering the ground surrounding me, I found that between the hill upon which I now stood with Col. Kimball and the hill opposite us, upon which the enemy's battery was posted, about half a mile distant, a ravine was lying, running from east to west, which is entirely free of wood; while about half a mile to the east, a forest connected both hills, through the centre of which passes a mud road, and is bounded on its extreme right by another mud road leading to Cedar Creek. The country to the left (west) of the turnpike is flat, and comparatively little wooded.

We placed in position a six-gun battery, commanded by Capt. Jenks, First Virginia Artillery, to oppose the enemy's four guns, which latter were soon reinforced by a whole battery, whereupon Capt. Clark's regular battery was put in prolongation of the former-named. Both batteries were fought by Col. Dana, Chief of Artillery, Gen. Shields' Division, in person. Our fire from the two batteries became too hot for the enemy, and they brought a third battery in the direction of their right wing in such position upon our two batteries on the hill that they enfiladed them, but with this manœuvre exposed their battery to a raking fire of one of the Ohio batteries, placed near Kernstown to defend the pike, and they were necessitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire.

In the meantime, the infantry regiments were moving up to the support of our batteries, and formed into line of battle about a thousand yards to the rear of our batteries, when at once the enemy's heavier battery moved to the front, and threw, in rapid succession, a number of well-aimed shell into our batteries, and the cavalry and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns became evident.

In conjunction with Cols. Kimball and Tyler, the following infantry regiments were drawn up in mass parallel with each other: The right resting upon the mud-road passing through the forest was held by the Seventh Ohio, the Sixty-seventh and Fifth following, and the Thirteenth Indiana and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Ohio a little to the rear, thus leaving the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania and the three companies of the Eighth Ohio in reserve. During the time these arrangements were made, a messenger was sent to you, General, to have your approval as to this flank movement, and I personally apprised all the commanders in the rear and flanks of our intentions, so as to keep them on the alert.

Col. Dawn was enjoined to keep his artillery in lively fire so as not to direct the attention of the enemy from him, and when the order came to move on, everything was ready to respond.

Gen. Tyler moved his column by the right flank as far as Cedar Creek road, rested his right upon the same, and the left upon the before-mentioned mud road, pushing forward upon both roads some cavalry; changed direction to the left, right in front, and moved silently but steadily upon the enemy's left through the woods for almost half a mile, when, coming upon a more sparsely wooded ground, he made half a wheel to the left and came to the face of the extreme flank of the enemy, who received him behind a stone wall at about 200 yards distant, with a terrific volley of rifled arms; but still on went the regiments without a return fire, and then threw themselves with immense cheering and an unearthly yell upon the enemy, who receiving at fifteen yards our first fire, fell back across the field, thus unmasking two 6-pound iron guns, which hurled, on being cleared in front, death and destruction into our ranks with their canister. But still onward we went, taking one gun and two caissons, and making there a short stand. Again the enemy unmasked two brass pieces, which at last drove us, by their vigorous fire, back. But I caused the captured gun to be tipped over, so that the enemy in regaining ground could not drag it away.

The Fifth Ohio and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania threw themselves once more with fixed bayonet forward, the former losing four times in a few minutes their standard bearer. Capt. Whitcome at last took the colors up again, and cheering on his men fell also. So, too, Col. Murray, whilst gallantly leading on his Eighty-fourth Regiment. In fact, that ground was strewn with dead and wounded. Gen. Tyler lost there his aid, Lieut. Williamson, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

I hurried back to bring up the One Hundred and Tenth and the Fourteenth Indiana, by a right oblique movement through the woods, and the enemy receiving all the combined shock, retired and left us in possession of our dearly-bought gun and caissons.

United, onward we pressed; again the enemy's two brass pieces and musketry pouring in their fire. Three companies of the Eighth Ohio reinforcing us, we gained our brass piece and its caisson, and compelled the enemy to fall back.

This was at 7 P. M. I moved to the right flank, and caused the cannon to go forward on the now fast retreating enemy, when I met with six of Ashby's cavalry, who shot down my orderly and killed his horse, one of their bullets piercing my cap. I was compelled to use my sword to kill one of them.

The cavalry captured two hundred and thirty prisoners, and met only with little resistance from the enemy's cavalry.

At 8 P. M. the musketry ceased. A few more cannon shots from their extreme left were fired, so as to withdraw our attention from the retreating foe, and all was over. Our men remained on the field of battle picking up the wounded, and slept upon their arms, and awoke for the pursuit of the enemy on the morning of the 24th, who fell rapidly back beyond Newton; when at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day Major-Gen. Banks took command, and I reported back to you.

General, I have the honor to be ever ready to serve in so glorious a body of soldiers under your able leading.

Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) R. C. SHRIBER.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BY GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. Shields has written the following letter to a friend in Washington, giving an informal account of the battle:

Headquarters Gen. Shields' Division,
Winchester, Va., March 26, 1862.

I will give you a brief account of our late operations. My reconnoissance beyond Strasburgh, on the 18th and 19th insts., discovered Jackson reinforced, in a strong position, near New-Market, within supporting distance of the main body of the rebels under Johnston. It was necessary to decoy him from that position. Therefore I fell back rapidly to Winchester on the 20th, as if in retreat, marching my whole command nearly thirty miles in one day. My force was placed at night in a secluded position, two miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburgh road. On the 21st the rebel cavalry, under Ashby, showed themselves to our pickets, within sight of Winchester. On the 22d all of Gen. Banks' command, with the exception of my division, evacuated Winchester, *en route* for Centreville. This movement and the masked position of my division made an impression upon the inhabitants, some of whom were in secret communication with the enemy, that our army had left, and that nothing remained but a few regiments to garrison this place. Jackson was signalized to this effect. I saw their signals and divined their meaning.

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d Ashby, believing that the town was almost evacuated, attacked our pickets and drove them in. This success increased his delusion. It became necessary, however, to repulse them for the time being. I, therefore, ordered forward a brigade, and placed it in front, between Winchester and the enemy. I only let them see, however, two regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a small force of cavalry, which he mistook as the whole force left to garrison and protect the place. In a little skirmish that evening, while placing the artillery in position, I was struck by a fragment of a shell, which broke my arm above the elbow, injured my shoulder, and damaged me otherwise, to such an extent that I have lain prostrate ever since.

I commenced making preparations for any emergency that might occur that night or the next morning. Under cover of the night I ordered an entire brigade (Kimball's) to take up a strong position in advance. I pushed forward four batteries, having them placed in a strong position to support the infantry. I placed Sullivan's Brigade on both flanks to prevent surprise and to keep my flank from being turned, and I held Tyler's Brigade in reserve, to operate against any point that might be assailed in front. In this position I awaited and expected the enemy's attack next morning. My advance brigade was two miles from the town, its pickets extending perhaps a mile further along the turnpike leading to Strasburgh.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, I sent forward two officers to reconnoitre the front and report indications of the enemy. They returned in an hour, reporting no enemy in sight except Ashby's force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which by this time had become familiar and contemptible to us. Gen. Banks, who was yet here in person, upon hearing the report, concluded that Jackson could not be in front possibly, or be decoyed so far away from the main body of the rebel army. In this opinion I, too, began to concur, concluding that Jackson was too sagacious to be caught in such a trap. Gen. Banks therefore left for Washington. His Staff officers were directed to follow the same day, by way of Centreville.

Knowing the crafty enemy, however, I had to deal with, I omitted no precaution. My whole force was concentrated, and prepared to support Kimball's Brigade, which was in advance. About 10½ o'clock it became evident we had a considerable force before us; but the enemy still concealed himself so adroitly in the woods that it was impossible to estimate it. I ordered a portion of the artillery forward to open fire and unmask them. By degrees they began to show themselves. They planted battery after battery in strong position, on the centre and on both flanks. Our artillery responded, and this continued until about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when I directed a column of infantry to carry a battery on their left flank and to assail that flank, which was done promptly and splendidly by Tyler's Brigade, aided by some regiments from the other brigades. The fire of our infantry was so close and destructive that it made havoc in their ranks. The result was the capture of their guns on the left and the forcing back of their wing on the centre, thus placing them in a position to be routed by a general attack, which was made about 5 o'clock by all the infantry, and succeeded in driving them in flight from the field.

Night fell upon us at this stage, leaving us in possession of the field of battle, two guns and four caissons, three hundred prisoners and about one thousand stand of small arms.

Our killed in this engagement cannot exceed one hundred men; wounded, two hundred and thirty-three. The enemy's killed and wounded exceed one thousand. The inhabitants of the adjacent villages carried them to their houses as they were removed from the field of battle. Houses between the battle-field and Strasburgh, and even far beyond, have since been found filled with the dead and dying of the enemy. Graves have been discovered far removed from the road, where the inhabitants of the country buried them as they died. Gen. Banks, in his pursuit of the enemy beyond Strasburgh, afterward, found houses on the road twenty-two miles from the battle-field filled in this manner, and presenting the most ghastly spectacle. The havoc made in the ranks of the rebels has struck this whole region of country with terror. Such a blow had never fallen on them before, and it is more crushing because wholly unexpected. Jackson and his stone-wall brigade, and all the other brigades accompanying him, will never meet this division again in battle.

During the night, they managed to carry off their artillery in the darkness. We opened upon them by early light next morning, and they commenced to retreat. Gen. Banks returned from Harper's Ferry between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and placed himself, at my request, at the head of the command, ten miles from the battle-field, pursuing the enemy. Reinforcements, which we had ordered back from William's Division, and which I had ordered forward during the night, now came pouring in, and with all these we continued the pursuit, pressing them with vigor and with repeated and destructive attacks, as far as Woodstock, where we halted from mere exhaustion.

The enemy's sufferings have been terrible, and such as they have nowhere else endured since the commencement of this war; and yet such were their gallantry and high state of discipline that at no time during the battle or pursuit did they give way to panic. They fled to Mount Jackson, and are by this time, no doubt, in communication with the main body of the rebel army. I hope to be able in a few days to ride in a buggy, and place myself at the head of my command, but I have neither sufficient force nor sufficient rank to do that service to the country that I hope and feel I am capable of. No man could be better treated than I am by Gen. Banks, and yet if he and his command had been here on the 23d, you would have heard nothing of a fight, because our wily enemy would not have been entrapped. I want an efficient cavalry regiment—the Third United States Cavalry, for instance—and additional infantry. I wish you would see the Secretary of War, *for* instance, in relation to the matter. I can do the country service if they give me a chance.

JAMES SHIELDS.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Transport Empire City.

The United States steam transport *Empire City*, Capt. Baxter, from Port Royal March 27, arrived at this port last evening.

She brings no news of importance.

The transport *Oriental*, from New-York, arrived on the 23d, all well, and would leave for New-York on the 26th.

The troops are in excellent health.

Charter Elections.—The charter election for the City of Hoboken is to take place on Tuesday, the 8th of April. There is to be elected a Mayor, three Councilmen, a City Clerk, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Schools, and one Water Commissioner. In the First Ward, Jersey City, Andrew Barricklo and John W. Oaa have received the Democratic nomination for Aldermen, and in the Second Ward, John McBride and Isaac Edge.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Steamer Suwannee from Newbern.

BEAUFORT OCCUPIED BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

No Fighting, and No Destruction of Property.

The Rebels in Fort Macon Entirely Cut Off.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, March 29,
Via Baltimore, Sunday, March 30.

All is quiet here.

There have been no demonstrations by the *Merrimac* yet.

The steamer *Suwannee* has arrived from Newbern. All is quiet there. Gen. Burnside had gone to Beaufort, and taken possession of the place. There was no resistance whatever, and no burning of property. Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebels, from 300 to 500 strong, but they were entirely cut off, and must soon surrender.

The steamer *New-York* had sailed for New-York.

On Friday evening the rebels threw a ball from one of the rifled guns at Sewall's Point, which came within about three hundred yards of the shipping to the upper roadstead.

During the blow last night the steamer *Floyd* had a hole knocked in her side, and now lies on the bar careened over, and in a somewhat dangerous position if the storm should continue.

The Lincoln gun has been mounted, and the firing was tried in order to test the carriage. Only two shots were fired. The second shot was a splendid ricochet shot. The immense ball, weighing 480 pounds, after making three plunges and renewed flights, finally sank away off near Sewall's Point. If the *Merrimac* could stand one of these Lincoln pills, as they are called here, she is proof against all appliances of modern gunnery.

There were some signs of activity toward Norfolk this morning. A steamtug came down to Sewall's Point, and the smoke of a large vessel could be seen off above Craney Island. A propellor, apparently a gunboat, also came down James River, within about three miles of Newport's News, and after reconnoitering, apparently, returned up the river.

The present high wind and low water, however, forbids all expectation of the *Merrimac* until the storm is over.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

Baltimore, Sunday, March 30.

The rebels burnt the bridge on the railroad between Newbern and Beaufort, but it was in progress of repair, and the road would soon be in operation between the two places. So far as our informants know, all of whom came from Newbern and had not been at Beaufort, there was no destruction of property at the latter place, and a large majority of the citizens remained quietly in their houses on the approach of the Federal forces. All the rebel soldiers in the vicinity shut themselves up in Fort Macon. Their numbers were variously represented by citizens of Beaufort at from three to six hundred men. The fort was said to be but slightly provisioned, and it was not believed it could hold out more than a week. Its ultimate capture is, of course, a matter of certainty.

Gen. Burnside was at Beaufort. Perfect order reigned at Newbern, and a number of citizens had returned to the place.

Gen. Foster was Military Governor of the city. The rebels were believed to be in strong force toward Kingstown, thirty-five miles on the road to Goldsborough, and their scouts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern.

The expedition to Washington was successful. It consisted of about one thousand men, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-second landed, and took the place. The Stars and Stripes were nailed to a tree before the Court-house, and left there.

The citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension, some few expressing Union sentiments, while the mass had nothing to say either way. After holding the place all day, and gathering all the information they could, the expedition returned to Newbern.

FROM NEWBERN DIRECT!

Arrival of the U. S. Transport New-York!

The United States transport *New-York*, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port, from Newbern, N. C., at an early hour yesterday morning. She left Newbern on the 26th, and Hatteras Inlet on the 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. She brings no intelligence of importance. The *Nashville* was reported to be still at Beaufort, when she sailed, but this report was, of course, incorrect. She brings the following passengers:

Col. Lee, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment Volunteers, and servant; Capt. G. A. Fuller

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

Official Report of Operations in Tennessee.

Army Movements in Tennessee.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

THIRD THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—REPORT OF COL. WHITE.

In the absence of full reports by Brigadier-Generals of the fight at Pea Ridge, the following statements, by Colonels of regiments engaged, will be found interesting:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
CAMP ON SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS,
Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Colonel: In obedience to your order received at about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 7th inst., this command, consisting of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, (late Ninth Missouri,) and the Peoria Light Artillery—in all about 950 men—took position in front of the enemy near Leetown, in this county. The force we encountered consisted of the Third Louisiana, under Col. HEBERT—regiment formerly commanded by Gen. McIntosh; Col. MITCHELL'S and Col. McRAE'S two regiments of Arkansians, and a large body of Indians under the command of Gen. McINTOSH, with a reserve of several other regiments—all being under the chief command of Gen. Ben. McCULLOCH.

The enemy taking position in a dense thicket on our right, the command was moved in and formed in line of battle in perfect order within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's front. Both lines then advanced, not a gun being fired until the distance between them was reduced to sixty or seventy yards, when the fire opened about simultaneously from both sides, and was maintained for about three-quarters of an hour, with very little intermission, at very short range.

At this time, finding that the enemy were outflanking our right, notwithstanding I had deployed this command to an extent which was of itself hazardous in the effort to perfect such a result, and desiring to execute a change of front corresponding to the requirements of the emergency, I threw back the Thirty-seventh Illinois in good order to the corner of the field on our left, where it was again formed. While in the execution of this duty, a fresh regiment of the enemy made a sudden charge from the brush, and after disabling a number of horses by their volley, succeeded in capturing the guns of the light artillery. Their triumph was short-lived, however, for the Thirty-seventh immediately fired upon them and charged, routing their right wing, at the same time that the First Brigade, under Col. PATTISON, came into action on our right, driving the left wing of the enemy in confusion from the field, and retaking our guns. After following the enemy into the woods, about a mile beyond the battle-field, this command rested for about two hours, when we marched by your direction to a position on the main road in the direction of Crossville, where we bivouacked for the night.

Among officers who all exhibited the utmost gallantry and efficiency, it is impossible to distinguish individuals. Of Lieut.-Col. M. S. BARNES, of the Thirty-seventh, and Lieut.-Col. C. H. FREDERICK, of the Fifty-ninth, it is but just to say that they were cool, determined, and discharged their duties as commanding officers of their respective regiments in a manner that entitles them to the thanks of their countrymen. Both Major CHAS. BLACK, of the Thirty-seventh, and Major P. SIDNEY POST, were wounded early in the engagement, each severely in the sword arm. The former continued on the field until peremptorily ordered by myself to leave it for the purpose of having his wound dressed. Major POST also refused to leave the field until it was insisted on by Surgeon MAYNARD. Capt. C. F. DICKERSON, of the Thirty-seventh, and Capt. CLINTON F. HUNTER, of the Fifty ninth, who by virtue of seniority filled the places of Major BLACK and Major POST, respectively discharged the duties devolving upon them with great gallantry and efficiency.

All the officers of the line, without exception, deserve the highest praise; not one flinched or shrunk from his duty; the same of all the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Peoria Light Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. PETER DAVIDSON, deserves honorable mention. Although not brought into action until late in the day, their fire was delivered with precision and great effect, all the officers and men of that command displaying the utmost firmness and efficiency.

Our loss was as follows:

Thirty-seventh Illinois, under the command of Lieut.-Col. MYRON S. BARNES:

Killed on the field—Corporal James Valentine, Co A; Corporal James E. Lee, Co. B; Corporal Fred. A. Payne, Co. C; Corporal George H. Smith, Co. G. and 16 privates—total killed, 21.

Mortally wounded—First Lieut. O. R. Powers, of Co. E, (since dead.)

Wounded—Maj. Charles Blent; Capt. Henry Curtis, Jr., Co. A; Capt. E. B. Payne, Co. C; First Lieut. J. F. Huntly, Co. C; Capt. E. S. Misser, Co. F; Second Lieut. M. F. Atkinson, Co. G; First Lieut. H. W. Woodford, Co. H; Capt. W. J. Black, Co. I, and one hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates—total wounded, 112.

Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. C. S. H. FREDERICK:

Killed and mortally wounded, who have since died—Capt. Richard Everitt, Co. B; Capt. Willard H. Shepard, Co. K, and 12 privates—total killed, 14.

Wounded—Maj. P. Sidney Post; Second Lieut. Jas. A. Beach, Co. I; acting Sergeant Maj. John F. Smith, and 48 non-commissioned officers and privates—total wounded, 50 non-commissioned officers and privates

Peoria Light Artillery, under the command of Capt. PETER DAVIDSON: Killed, none. Wounded, 5—none mortally.

All our wounded have been attended to by Assistant Surgeons E. A. CLARK, of the Thirty-seventh, and MAYNARD, of the Fifty-ninth, in the most assiduous manner. Their skill and zeal in the discharge of their responsible position is worthy of high commendation.

REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE 8TH INST.

On the morning of the 8th inst. I took position in front of the enemy, our right resting on the Springfield road, three companies supporting the battery of the Peoria Light Artillery on the extreme right, and the remainder of the brigade to the left in an open field, with no shelter from the enemy's batteries but a rail fence.

Our battery, by my direction, opened fire (the first of the day) upon the woods in front, where a portion of the enemy's infantry were discerned in the act of forming their line of battle.

Our fire was responded to by the guns of the enemy to our right, where they were masked by a dense growth of underbrush, and within grape and canister distance. For about half an hour I sustained this position alone, with but four guns, our infantry being entirely out of range, and therefore useless, while at the same time they were greatly exposed to an enfilading fire which began to tell upon them; at this time I directed a movement to the left, and about two hundred and fifty yards distant, placing the infantry out of range of the enemy's artillery, and establishing DAVIDSON'S battery on an eminence within easy range of the enemy. From this position, our fire was received and told with fearful effect. The artillery of Gen. SIGEL'S and Col. CARR'S divisions soon formed on our left, and the action became general.

The artillery gradually advanced on the enemy, while my command under the same order moved to the right, in connection with the first brigade under Col. PATTISON, forming a continuous line, and connecting with Gen. SIGEL'S Infantry; we now advanced in perfect order upon the enemy's left, delivering volley after volley with great rapidity, precision and effect. The rout of the enemy was complete, and we halted at the "Elkhorn Tavern," about a mile and a half in advance of our first position, the pursuit of the enemy being continued by Gen. SIGEL'S column.

The conduct of officers and men were but a repetition of the previous day. None faltered; all performed their duty nobly.

The Peoria Light Artillery, however, on this day, had the opportunity which they had not so fully before, to exhibit the great skill and daring of their officers, and the discipline and bravery of their men. Their guns were served with the regularity and rapidity of a parade day, and that under a terrible fire of shell, grape and canister, from more than double the number of their own guns, for some time before any artillery, except that of the first brigade of this Division, was brought into action.

This battery was subsequently moved to the front and right, where, after taking position near the main road, it opened a very effective fire of canister upon the enemy, who was concealed in the brush, but was immediately routed from their position by this fire.

The officers of this battery, Capt. PETER DAVIDSON, and Lieuts. BURNS, HINTEL and FENTON, have exhibited all the qualities requisite to the highest perfection, and are entitled to the respect and thanks of their countrymen.

To Brigade Adjt. J. C. DODGE I am indebted for prompt aid at the commencement of the action of the 7th, but having been sent to yourself with a message, he was prevented from joining the command again till near the close of the action.

Chaplains ANDERSON, of the Thirty-seventh, and SHOEMAKER, of the Fifty-ninth, were present in the field, rendering all the aid in their power in removing the wounded and relieving their sufferings.

I should do injustice if I omitted to mention the very valuable aid received at various times from your aids, Col. HENRY PEASE and MORRISON, also from Adjt. HOLSTEIN. The power and voice of Col. PEASE were often seen and heard along the line, cheering and encouraging the men on to victory, regardless of personal dangers which he was under no obligation to encounter except on official business.

The Quartermaster, of both regiments, Capt. PECK, of the Thirty-seventh, and BUARHIN, of the Fifty-ninth, the Brigade Quartermaster, Lieut. S. M. JONES, and Brigade Commander A. H. BACKUS, have during the three days of the enemy's presence discharged their duties patiently and efficiently, their several departments so exercised to the welfare of their troops having been always in order.

Losses during the action of the 8th. Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers—killed, none; wounded, six.

DAVIDSON'S Battery—killed, none; wounded, 12. Total, 18.

RECAPITULATION.

37th Illinois—Killed, on the 7th, 21; wounded, 113.
37th Illinois—Killed, on the 8th, 21; wounded, 6.
59th Illinois—Killed, on the 7th, 14; wounded, 51.
59th Illinois—Killed, on the 8th, —; wounded, —.
Peoria Light Artillery—wounded, on the 7th, 5.
Peoria Light Artillery—wounded, on the 8th, 12.
Total—Killed, 35; wounded, 187.

I close this report with my warmest thanks to you, General, for the wisdom, firmness and ability with which the movements of my command have been directed by yourself, and for your kindness to my wounded.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JULIUS WHITE,
Col. 37th Ill'a Vols., Com'g 2d Brig., 3d Div.

To Acting Brig.-Gen. I. C. DAVIS, Com'g 3d Division.

PART TAKEN BY THE FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS—REPORT OF COL. KNORLESDORF.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
NORTHWESTERN RIFLE REGIMENT,
CAMP PEA RIDGE, ARK., March 11, 1862.

Gen. Sigel, Commanding First and Second Divisions:

SIR: I have the honor to report the action of this regiment from the 6th to 9th of March, inclusive. The regiment, stationed at Camp Cooper, near Bentonville, received marching orders at 11 P. M. of the 5th, and at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 6th commenced a retrograde movement towards Sugar Creek Hollow.

Other marching orders were received. Company F, under command of Lieut. HICKEY, were stationed at Williams' Mill, seven miles west, grinding flour for the use of the regiment. A messenger was immediately sent for them, and they made a very rapid march, reaching the regiment in time to march with us, bringing also a quantity of flour. The regiment, with the First Division, passed Bentonville at sunrise, and arrived at Sugar Creek Hollow at 11 A. M. We had hardly stacked our arms before information was received that the Twelfth Missouri Regiment had been cut off by the enemy, and we were ordered by you to hasten back to their assistance, which was immediately done, the regiment going double-quick some six miles, but as the enemy had retreated, we were ordered back and took position on the bluff west of the Hollow. Contrary to all expectation, the enemy attacked our forces the next morning on the northwest side of our lines, and the battle of Leetown commenced. My regiment, together with the Twenty-fifth Illinois, Seventeenth Missouri, and part of WADE'S Battery, were held in reserve until 1 o'clock P. M., when we were all ordered by you to the field and to the rescue. Companies C and A, under command of Capt. RUSSELL, were previously ordered to skirmish the woods in front of our position, and secure the march of the reserve to the battle-field. Capt. RUSSELL succeeded, by skillful management, in taking many prisoners and driving back scattering bodies of the enemy who threatened our left flank. Eight companies proceeded, double-quick, to the battle-ground in front of Leestown. Arriving on the field, they were ordered by Brig.-Gen. DAVIS to take position on the right of the road, where the hardest fighting had been done. A line of skirmishers was immediately thrown out, and the regiment followed with great promptness, passing over the dead and wounded, who lay in every direction. Finding the enemy were retreating, I followed them rapidly, taking a number of prisoners and keeping up a lively skirmishing fire. After pursuing them over a mile, I took position on a high ridge commanding the surrounding ground. At this moment you arrived with artillery and other forces and ordered us forward in pursuit of the enemy. Night overtaking us, we were ordered into an open field on the left, and slept on our arms in front and near the enemy. Early the next morning, together with other regiments, we changed position and went toward the headquarters of Gen. CURTIS, near Pea Ridge. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th we took position on the left of Col. CARR'S regiment from the Northeast. After taking our position and throwing out skirmishers, the enemy commenced a heavy fire on our right flank, forcing Col. CARR'S regiment, and the two batteries they were supporting to retire. Part of the infantry broke through our line, but our men behaved with the greatest coolness, and did not fall back until ordered to do so. Gen. CURTIS then ordered me to take a new position, supporting the First Iowa and one other battery. The order was obeyed with promptness, and as the batteries advanced the regiment also advanced in line of battle on the open field, exposed to the fire from the enemy's batteries. You ordered me at this instant to the support of WOEFF'S and HOFFMAN'S batteries, stationed on the open field in front of the high ridge occupied by the enemy, which was done with the greatest alacrity. Having taken this position, companies A, C, G, and K, were ordered forward to support our forces, which were then storming the ridges, which was done in the most spirited manner, our companies joining with other regiments in driving the enemy from their strong position, whilst the balance of the regiment followed as a reserve. The enemy having been driven forward, we pursued them some four miles on the road toward Keitsville. Arriving at the Junction of the Bentonville road, I was ordered, after being joined by two companies of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and one company of the Benton Hussars, to continue the pursuit of the enemy on the Bentonville road. At 7 o'clock the next morning, I marched toward Bentonville, going within five miles of the place. Having no orders to proceed further, and Col. ELLIS' Cavalry Regiment having overtaken me, I returned to within one mile of the Keitsville road, and the next day joined your command, leaving two companies to guard the road.

Owing to the coolness and discipline of the soldiers, and the fortunate positions which were selected, our loss was very small, being only one man killed, two wounded, and seventeen missing. All officers and soldiers, behaved with the greatest spirit and courage. I would especially mention the names of Capt. A. A. BARRET, Acting Major, Capt. J. RUSSELL, Capt. L. M. SABIN, Capt. MAX CRONE, of the Potomac army, who volunteered for the occasion, Adjt. JAS. S. RANSON and Lieut. DAVIS, who displayed great energy and courage.

The regiment has taken in this engagement over one hundred and fifty prisoners, among them one Acting-Brigadier-General, one Colonel, one Major, one Chaplain, three Captains, and two Lieutenants. They have also captured one stand of colors, two hundred and thirty stand of arms, and sixty horses.

Very respectfully yours,
CHAS. KNOBELSDORFF, Col. Com'g.

GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Friday, March 21, 1862.

Through great tribulation and almost bottomless mud, I have made this point on my way to the Army of Missouri. Our forces have fallen back to Keetsville, and have selected a strong defensive position. PRICE has been largely reinforced since the battle of Pea Ridge, and the best informed military men here think his force is fully up to 40,000. Four hundred men, from North of the Missouri River passed within six miles of this place to reinforce PRICE, only three days before the battle at Pea Ridge.

Why it is that the Union forces are left here to contend against a force at least three, if not four to one, is to me a mystery. A large train of ammunition left here last night for the column, *urgent dispatches having been sent by Gen. Curtis for it.* Three pieces of artillery, which had been partially disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, and had been sent here to be repaired, *were ordered back immediately, and were sent, although they had not been at Springfield an hour.* These and other evidences, all point to another and more desperate conflict, as near at hand.

McCULLOCH, the redoubtable BEN, who has been so often killed before, has undoubtedly met his merited fate this time. He had rode some distance in front of his forces, in an open field, and was making a reconnoissance with his glass, when two skirmishers of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, who were stationed in a wood near by, fired upon him. He fell from horse; and one of them rushed up and secured his horse and watch, but was unable to do more, owing to the rapid advance of the rebels. McINTOSH is also reported dead, but on what positive testimony, I am unable to learn. The prisoners taken say both McCULLOCH and McINTOSH are killed. Large quantities of sanitary supplies have been forwarded here. Col. STONE, of Indiana, has some in charge. The Colonel and Brigade Surgeon, W. C. OTTERSON, are with me. We leave for the army in the morning.

One of the pieces of artillery sent here for repair had a ball from the gun of the enemy strike it directly in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some six inches. Our gun was a rifled one, and of smaller calibre than the ball unceremoniously thrust into it. This might be called a centre-shot, and equal to DAVY CROCKETT'S best. One of our boys was, in the heart of the fight, wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back, his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big Secesh coming by, he presented his musket, made the fellow surrender, shoulder him, and in this position he rode into our lines, where he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a prisoner.

Since the fight, our boys have the most unlimited confidence in their power to whip any number of Butternuts PRICE & Co. may bring.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT PEA RIDGE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ON THE SPRINGFIELD ROAD,
BEYOND ROLLA, Monday, March 24, 1862.

Before leaving Rolla yesterday, another detachment of our troops arrived, with 400 prisoners, captured at the battle of Pea Ridge. The cars were waiting to convey them to St. Louis, and a large crowd was assembled at the depôt to witness their arrival and departure. They were without uniforms; some of them barefooted; others without coats; some of them with an old bag, a piece of carpet, or part of a bed quilt on their shoulders; others with broken hats; some with the lining of their pantaloons visible; generally with long hair and unshaved faces—a motley crew as ever was seen. Some of them were in high spirits, and boasted what the Confederates had done, asserting that they had taken as many prisoners as we had. Others were dejected and melancholy. They all appeared to have stood the long march from Pea Ridge very well.

From one of the guards I learned that about twenty of them escaped on the way, a few at a time, getting off at night. In one instance the guard shot and killed one man who was attempting to escape, and also an Indian. Another Indian, or half-breed, whose parole was taken, violated and made his escape, showing the natural treachery and want of moral principle characteristic of the race.

Among the prisoners who arrived at Rolla were four Cherokees. The story now is that the Indian nations have been pressed into the service of the rebel army against their will. Among so many conflicting stories, it is difficult to know what to believe. When the authority of the Government shall be fully restored, it will be a question whether these rebellious Indians are entitled to the privileges and bounties they have hitherto enjoyed.

Several citizens of Springfield, friends of the Union, exiled during the rebel occupation of Southwest Missouri, were among the lookers-on, as the prisoners occupied the platform and neighborhood of the cars. They were able to recognize many of their former acquaintances, who have so wickedly and foolishly taken up arms against the Government. Among the prisoners was a Rev. MARCUS ARRINGTON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who was recognized by Mr. MCELHANY, a merchant of Springfield, now returning to his home with his family. This reverend rebel preacher, at the time Springfield was taken possession of by PRICE'S army, bore himself very haughtily, and came into Mr. MCELHANY'S store and demanded a lot of Bibles on deposit from the American Bible Society, which he took from the clerk without paying for them. Yesterday Mr. MCELHANY recognized brother ARRINGTON, and asked him if he had got through with his Bibles yet. Brother ARRINGTON answered "Yes." Mr. MCELHANY then asked him if he didn't take the oath of allegiance, mentioning the date of the occurrence. Brother ARRINGTON answered "Yes," and added: "If I could see you alone I could explain these things."

He has lately been acting as a Chaplain in the rebel army, and was taken a prisoner at Pea Ridge. His having taken the oath of allegiance since the rebellion, and violated it, may subject him to severe penalties. Mr. MCELHANEY expressed regret at finding him in his present company, and the conversation ended.

One could scarcely avoid the reflection, that if the ministers of the Gospel in the rebellion can so lightly regard the oath of allegiance and the promise not to take up arms against the Government that has hitherto protected them, what can we expect of the people who listen to their religious teachings?

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CURTIS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS CROSS TIMBERS, ARK., March 20.

The supplies of forage and provisions having become entirely exhausted in the region about Sugar Creek, the army, in consequence, made a temporary retrograde march of thirteen miles yesterday, to this place. I suppose one object of Gen. CURTIS is, to hold a strong position at the head of the debouch through Cross Timbers Hollow, until the arrival of the expected Kansas reinforcements.

We have reason to believe that the enemy since their late defeat are recuperating, and are probably being reinforced by fresh troops. We have information that a large body has recrossed the Boston Mountains with the intention of attacking us again. It may be, however, that only a large reconnoitering force is advancing this way. Our troops are in fine spirits and are anxious to again grapple with the foe.

The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, nearly 1,000 strong, has arrived and joined us from Rolla. Gen. CURTIS has brought in a printing press *via* Pitmeville. Our wounded are doing as well as the nature of their wounds will permit. They have been mostly removed to Cassville. Some are in the houses at Keitsville.

The weather is cold and wintry.

Col. CLAY TAYLOR, from the rebel camp, arrived at headquarters in an ambulance, last evening, bringing Lieut.-Cols. HERRON and CHANDLER, taken prisoners at Pea Ridge, with proposals for an exchange.

The death of MCCULLOCH is confirmed. His remains were conveyed to Texas in a metallic coffin.

Capt. STEVENS, of BOWEN'S Battalion, captured two rebel captains and seventeen privates, yesterday, on Indian Creek.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Tenn., March 20.

But two results have as yet been accomplished by this expedition. The direct railroad connection between Jackson, Tenn., (where the rebels are said to be fortifying,) and Corinth, Miss., (where they are concentrated in considerable force,) has been temporarily destroyed, and a large National army has been planted at a convenient point in lower West Tennessee, within two or three hour's steaming, or less than a day's march, of either Mississippi or Alabama, and within good striking distance of Memphis.

From such a point it is easy to see that movements may be directed against different points in the very heart of rebeldom, as our military plans or the developments of the campaign may require. Almost in the geographical centre of the seceded States, working inside the rebellion, instead of on the borders, the army of the Tennessee River Expedition has secured a base of operations that threatens the rebel leaders at a dozen different places.

The destruction of railroad bridges between Jackson and Corinth is of no avail, unless speedily followed up, both because the damages can be repaired and because there is still a roundabout railroad communication between the two points. And Gen. SHERMAN'S little dash into Mississippi the other day availed nothing; because he failed even to get to the great Memphis and Charleston Road, which is still, therefore, capable of throwing troops to Memphis or from it, or to Jackson, Tenn., or of transporting the Manassas army here at will.

Since the failure of the movement on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Gen. SHERMAN'S and Gen. HURLBUT'S Divisions have been concentrated and landed at this point. The troops have suffered greatly from confinement on board the steamboats, and going into camp under these Spring skies is the very best medicine they could get.

Col. THOMAS J. WORTHINGTON, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, has been under arrest, for some days, at Savannah, the ostensible grounds being, I believe, that he violated his instructions in coming up to Savannah in advance of the fleet.

It is a noteworthy fact that out of the large number of pieces of artillery captured at Donelson, one-half to two-thirds only can be found by the Quartermasters. There are hints that the rest have been slyly sent off as "presents to the municipalities," appropriated on their own account, for batteries, or taken as ornamental trophies, *a la* PILLOW and the Mexican howitzers.

GEN. GARFIELD'S DASH AT POUND GAP.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

PIKETON, PIKE Co., Ky., Friday, March 21.

In my last I informed you that we were about starting out on a scouting party, consisting of 400 from the Twenty-second Kentucky, and about an equal number from the Fortieth and Forty-second Ohio, and 100 cavalry of the First Ohio squadron, making a force of nearly 900, all under the direct command of Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD. We started on Friday, the 13th inst., and after two and a half days of the hardest marching that ever any force undertook or went through, we made Pound Gap on Sunday, the 16th inst., though our troops were completely broken down and foot-sore, from having to wade creeks from the very beginning to the time we reached the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. we climbed the hill, drove in the pickets, and made short work of it in driving the thieving rascals from their boasted stronghold.

When we got to the foot of the Cumberland, the whole force was divided into three divisions. The first, cavalry, under Maj. MCLAUGHLIN; the second under Col. CRANOR, of the Fortieth Ohio, and the third under GEN. GARFIELD. The cavalry took the main road, or old State road, as it is called, running straight into the Gap; the other two divisions took a short cut and came in the enemy's rear. The plan was for both forces to get at the Gap at the same time—for the cavalry to present themselves in the front of the rebels' breastworks, and as soon as the attack was made, for the infantry to come in on their rear, and take the whole force prisoners. But the plan didn't work *exactly*, for the cavalry carried out the first part of the programme full an hour before we got there. They had an engagement which lasted for over a half hour, and our cavalry, to save their horses from destruction—having been penned in by the obstructions previously thrown across the road by the rebels—and the infantry, "failing to come to time," had to retreat to a safe distance, when the enemy formed on a hill, on the opposite side, in line of battle. But the infantry, making their appearance about that time on the other hill, and making for them on a "double-quick," and at a "charge bayonets," they came very suddenly to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and run like dogs, without firing a shot at us. But our boys were not so easily satisfied; for we fired on them, and succeeded in bringing down two of the foe while "on the wing," and wounding six others. We pursued them for several miles, but as they knew the mountains better than we, they succeeded in evading our search for them. They left everything in their hasty flight. The camp was made up of log cabins, built in the same style as the inhabitants of this section, and looked as if they thought it was an absurd idea for them ever to be routed from their snug and comfortable quarters. We captured two large flags, guns, ammunition, provisions, all their camp equipage, clothing, bedding, baggage, and in fact everything they had, even to unfinished letters, one actually that had been commenced after the retreat of the cavalry, which (as far as it went) was boasting of a glorious victory over the "cowardly Lincolnites." We were sorry to have to disturb the poor fellow; for it was about as far in the letter-writing line as he will ever get again towards telling of a victory.

Our forces occupied the Gap the rest of that day and night, feasting on the half-cooked meat they had left behind them on the fire, picking out such good clothing, guns, quilts, blankets, &c., &c., as suited the fancy of our boys, and then burnt up everything else.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S EXPERIENCES.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

The far-famed Parson BROWNLOW, as you are aware, has safely arrived in this city. His arrival has sent a thrill of delight through every loyal heart here, and, I am sure, will be hailed with equal gratification in every part of the North. Everything connected with the Parson's history during the last six months being of deep interest to all that sympathize with the Union, I have obtained the following full account of his experience since last Fall for the benefit of your readers. It furnishes a striking illustration of the devotion and fearlessness of its subject, as well as the relentless despotism exercised in the rebellious States over those still remaining true to their allegiance to the Federal Government.

Shortly after the persecution of his sympathizers commenced the Parson to suspend the publication of the *Whig*, he was prevailed upon by his friends, who, more than himself, feared for his personal security, to act upon an intimation of the readiness of the rebel authorities to grant him a safe conduct to the North, and set himself in communication with the Secretary of War at Richmond. The result was, that in the last days of November the military commander at Knoxville received instructions to provide an escort, under which BROWNLOW was to be taken to the nearest Federal lines. Accordingly, he commenced to prepare for his involuntary visit to the North, and was about ready to start, when, notwithstanding his agreement with BENJAMIN, he was arrested by the civil authorities upon the charge of treason based upon certain editorials in the *Whig*. He was taken to the county jail, thronged at that time with Unionists, imprisoned on suspicion of having participated in the bridge-burning in the early part of November, and confined in a moist, narrow, poorly-lighted and ventilated dungeon, with twenty-four others. There were neither beds nor chairs provided, nor was there room for all to lie down at one time. The food was of the meanest character—"such," to speak with the Parson, "as no gentleman would think good enough to throw to his dog." To be short, the treatment of all the prisoners was as harsh and inhuman as ever disgraced the Austrian dungeons in Italy. It told soon severely upon the health of the Parson, and after a month, he was stricken down with typhoid fever. Permission being granted by the rebel prosecuting attorney, he was removed to his private residence. Here he was laid up for nearly eight weeks. Notwithstanding his prostation by sickness, the rebel surveillance over him did not stop. His house was surrounded day and night by guards. His friends were never allowed to visit him, and the members of his family were not permitted to leave the premises except under guard. Nor was this all. Open insults and threats were offered by the rebel soldiery whenever opportunity afforded. At one time a company of cavalry that had been in the battle of Fishing Creek, and never stopped running until they got to Knoxville, and passing the house, when the Parson's wife was looking out of the windows, one of the troopers rode up to her and insultingly asked, "Are you not ashamed to be the wife of that damned traitor and Lincolnite?" whereupon the ready-witted woman at once replied: "I am glad that I am not the wife of a miserable coward that ran away from a battle-field."

Feeling strong enough to travel, about three weeks ago the Parson again wrote to BENJAMIN, complaining of the bad faith with which he had been treated, and reminding the Secretary of War of the promise of a safe conduct to the Federal lines. A week elapsed, when the post commander at KNOXVILLE received a dispatch directing the Parson to be released from confinement, and to be taken to the nearest Federal outposts over the route most convenient to him, and order an escort of his own choice. In pursuance to this order, the Parson left Knoxville some twelve days since, accompanied by his doctor, and escorted by Lieut. O'BRIEN, an officer in the army, and relative of his wife. The party proceeded by rail, *viâ* Chattanooga, to Shelbyville, in Bedford County, in the southern part of this State. Here they were detained ten days by MORGAN'S Cavalry, who were engaged in removing a large quantity of bacon and beef stored in the town, and had orders from Gen. HARDEE not to allow any one to pass their lines until the whole of the meat had been got away. Yesterday morning, at last, the party were permitted to proceed overland, under a flag of truce, to the pickets of Gen. WOOD'S Division, on the Nolinville turnpike, which they reached shortly before noon to-day. Gen. WOOD at once sent them under escort to the city. Parson BROWNLOW proceeded immediately to the headquarters of Gen. BUELL, with whom he had a long interview; afterward repaired to the St. Cloud Hotel, where his room has been crowded all the afternoon by friends and strangers, congratulating him upon his arrival and listening to the story of his sufferings.

The Parson states that the Union sentiment in the Eastern District is as ardent, devoted and uncompromising as ever; that tens of thousands of men will spring to arms as soon as the Federal troops will make their appearance. The day of vengeance is most earnestly prayed for by them, and they will visit powerful retribution upon the heads of all their persecutors. Those, especially, that acted as hangmen to the ten martyrs that were made to pay with their lives at the gallows for their loyalty in November and December, will receive no mercy at their hands.

The Parson is being pressed by Gov. JOHNSON and other prominent Unionists to commence the publication of a daily paper in this city. But while he would be glad to lend his active services to the cause of loyalizing Tennessee, his physical debility will not warrant him in doing so. He proposes to make an extended tour through the North for recreation, before resuming his editorial labors. The Parson is one of those earnest, conscientious and energetic characters whose faculties are at once absorbingly, self-sacrificingly, and enthusiastically devoted to any cause they embrace, without regard to health, profit, or any other selfish consideration. His zeal and excitability would probably wear out what remains of his former health in a short time, should he, without further respite, reënter upon editorial duties.

Preparations are making for a public Union demonstration on a large scale, in the course of next week.

THE TENNESSEE PRISONERS.

ORDER BY GOV. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 20.

Having been officially informed by Gov. TOD, of Ohio, that many of my misguided fellow-citizens of Tennessee are now confined as prisoners of war at Camp Chase, I have appointed CONNALLY T. TRIGG, Esq., as a Commissioner to interpose in their behalf.

I have instructed him, should he be intrusted by their friends with letters or money, or other articles of value or comfort, not inconsistent with their condition as prisoners of war, to see the same promptly and carefully delivered.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

I shall leave this city on Saturday, the 22d inst., for Camp Chase, and, in obedience to the instructions above referred to, will take charge of, and deliver to any of the prisoners there confined, letters and such articles of value or comfort not inconsistent with their condition as prisoners of war, as their friends may feel inclined to trust me with.

CONNALLY T. TRIGG, Commissioner.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AT FORT MCHENRY.

HEADQUARTERS FORT MCHENRY, MD.,
March 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 27.—The political prisoners confined within the limits of this fort will not be allowed to correspond with any person whatsoever, except through the commanding officer of the post, and all such letters written or received by them must be strictly on private business or family matters, and must not exceed in length one page of letter-paper.

W. W. MORRIS,
Colonel Second Regiment Artillery,
Commanding the Post.

MORGAN, THE MARAUDER, AND PRENTICE.

From the Louisville Journal.

Col. JOHN MORGAN, the notorious marauder, is an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. BUCKNER, late of Fort Donelson, now of Fort Warren. So, as BUCKNER wrote to us from Fort Warren, MORGAN, after his late exploit in seizing the railroad cars at Gallatin, Tennessee, thought he must write to us too. There is no telling how extensive a rebel correspondence we shall soon get to have. We annex MORGAN'S epistolary performance, promising that we know nothing about "ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr.," whose name is united with that of the more famous land-pirate.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Monday, March 17, 1862.

G. D. Prentice, Esq., Louisville:

SIR: We beg to express our disappointment in not meeting you here as we had anticipated, and to assure you that we feel confident that better luck will crown our efforts at some future time.

We trust you will not long delay your promised trip to Nashville, as this would put us to the inconvenience of visiting Louisville.

All well in Dixie, and send their kindest regards.

Truly,
ROBERT C. WOOD, JR., C. S. A.
JNO. H. MORGAN, Comd'g Squadron.

The precious pair of bandits profess to have felt great disappointment at not finding us on the cars seized by them and their accomplices at Gallatin. Unquestionably they would be very glad to get us, thinking, no doubt, that they could readily exchange us for BUCKNER and his army, but we don't believe they had the least thought of encountering us on the cars they captured. We have reason to think that they took very particular pains to satisfy themselves that we were not on the train before they ventured to attack it. We won't call them cowards, but there are some things their courage is not equal to. They didn't like, with their small band, to seek a combat with the man who, armed only with pocket pistol and jack-knife, had crossed Green River at an appointed day and boldly and successfully defied BUCKNER and his whole army in what was claimed as their own territory.

We can tell them for their comfort that this morning we selected the tree that we shall use our influence to have them grace in their last moments, and several enterprising young men out of business have already applied to us for the privilege of turning a penny in these hard times, by cutting blocks and boughs from it to speculate upon as JAMES B. CLAY did upon the timber of his father's house. We have no objection to sending one good stick to MORGAN and WOOD, for they deserve it.

We are not disposed to close without adding, that if MORGAN and WOOD will pledge to us their knightly word (there may be honor among robbers as well as among thieves) to attempt in person to take us during our trip to Nashville, we will, as soon as the mischief wrought by them to the railroads shall have been repaired, name the day when they may expect us. What say you, rebels?

A QUAKER FORT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from New-Madrid:

"Considerable amusement was created among our troops, on their entrance into the town, by the discovery of what some of them termed a 'quaker fort.' It stands on the outskirts of the village, near where a plank road comes in from the West. A corn-crib has been banked around with earth, so as to resemble a small fort. In the embankment a number of blackened logs have been fixed to imitate cannon, and the whole affair really presents quite a formidable appearance at a little distance. It is supposed to constitute a portion of the fortifications reported to have been erected last Fall by GOV. HARDEE, when he held command of the place."

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

FROM KEY WEST.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

KEY WEST, March 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. BRANNON and staff returned here on the morning of the 15th, and to-day he visited Flag-officer MCKEAN, on board the frigate *Niagara*.

In the United States District Court, on the 12th inst., Judge MARVI presiding, the prize cases of the steamer *Magnolia*, schooner *Isabel*, and the sloop *Margaret*, came up for their adjudication. The evidence against them was conclusive, and no defence being made the vessels were condemned, and the *Isabel* and *Margaret*, with their cargoes, were sold on the 14th, by J. C. CLAPP, United States Marshal. The cargo of the *Margaret* consisted of fifty-five bales of cotton, which was sold *at a fraction less than sixteen cents per pound.*

As the steamer *Magnolia* requires extensive repairs to her engine and boilers, both of which were nearly destroyed by the orders of the rebel commander, Judge MARVIN has determined to send the vessel and cargo to New-York, where the cotton will probably bring a higher price than it would here. Lieut. JAS. PARKER has been detached from the steamer *South Carolina* and ordered to the command of the *Magnolia*, and Mr. CLAPP, the U. S. Marshal, will go with her to superintend the sale of the vessel and cargo. Acting-Master DELANO, of the *South Carolina*, has been ordered to the *Magnolia* as Executive Officer. The prisoners captured on the *Magnolia* have all been released on their parole, and Capt. LANNON, his officers, and a portion of his crew have gone to Havana, where they will doubtless find an opportunity to return to "Dixie" and renew their attempt to evade the blockade. A portion of the crew of the steamer have taken the oath of allegiance, and will accompany her to New-York.

Capt. SHANNON, and several of his officers, indulged in the most violent and abusive language against the United States officers, and threaten to burn our ships if they have a chance.

An interesting case has recently been argued in the United States District Court at this place. A schooner, called the *Edna Jones*, has been for some time sunk in the up

language could be more comprehensive, and no law or construction of law in regard to State or local taxation, so supreme as this paramount authority of the National Government. The interference of the Tax Commissioner with the Customs, Duties, or the regulation of Commerce and Navigation, would be no more out of place than this attempt to levy a tax upon what the highest power in the land has expressly exempted from all taxation by or under State authority.

When these 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds were placed before the country last Summer for popular subscription, by Mr. Secretary CHASE, the Government made its appeal, on the following, among other advantages secured to this loan. We quote from the official pamphlet-copy of the Treasury Department:

"In order to secure a substantial reward, for their public spirit, to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the Government, *Congress has directed that an interest of seven and three-tenths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed*; AN INTEREST NOT LIABLE TO STATE TAXATION, *but constituting for the subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.*"

The Bank Loans to the Government will, probably, show a further reduction on the weekly average to be made up this afternoon. The ordinary or mercantile discounts are about half a million higher than the previous week. The deposit line is drawn down about three millions, apparently for employment in Government Securities. The Specie average will show about $800,000 higher than last Monday. The demand for Gold partially improved at the close of the week, and sales were made at 101¼@101½ ℔ cent. The export of Gold for the week is $799,000, and the receipts from California $467,000. The Exchange on London left off steady at 111¼@112 ℔ cent. The Government drew by the last mail for $450,000, being an unexpended balance in London, after closing up the recent purchases of arms on the Continent. The general demand for Exchange seems not to have felt the partial increase in the current importation of Foreign Merchandise. The market, on Saturday, left off very quiet. There has been less money remitted of late in return for American Stocks sent out for realization in this market. This process has been stopped in a great measure by the advance in these Stocks in London, and the returning disposition in England to buy rather than sell at present prices. Both the letters and circulars by the last two or three mails report a very decided change on this subject. The Railway Mortgages and the Shares of the Erie and Central Companies have participated in the demand with the United States 6 ℔ cents. of 1874. The last named have risen 12@13 ℔ cent. There is also an active speculation in the 7 ℔ cent. Mortgage of the new Atlantic and Great Western Road, which is a continuation of the Broad Guage line of the Erie Company to its connection with the same guage of the Ohio and Mississippi line from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,927,141, against $3,896,493 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,236,613 against $1,411,242 same week in March, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $799,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to February 28, amounted to $74,066,000

Add four weeks in March	15,523,361
Total entries since July 1	$89,589,361
To same date last year	156,939,535
Decrease since July 1	$67,350,174

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from

July 1, 1861, to Feb. 28	$94,559,000
Add four weeks in March	9,650,563
Total clearances since July 1	$104,209,563
Against same date last year	90,823,117
Increased Export this season	$13,386,446

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to Feb. 28	$7,411,000
Add four weeks in March	2,705,000
Total since July 1	$10,116,000
Against same time, 1861	21,901,000
Decreased Specie Export	$11,785,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	94@93½
New-York Central	83½@82¼@82¾
New-York and Erie	37¾@36¾@36⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	62¼@60@61
Rock Island	56¾@54½@55¼
Michigan Guaranteed	47¾@46¾
Michigan Southern	24@22¾@23¼
Michigan Central	58¼@55¾
Toledo	46¼@44½@45¾
Galena	69¼@67¾@67⅞
Illinois Central	66¼@63¾
Panama	121@122
Pacific Mail	100¾@98@99@97¼
Missouris	52½@50@51¾
Tennessees	59@57
Hudson River	35¼@33
Harlem Preferred	31¾@31¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	17¾@17¼

The dealings of the week on the Stock Exchange show an average decline on the Share list of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. The lowest points were made on Saturday forenoon, from which there was a recovery of ½@¾ ℔ cent. near the close of the day. The market was a dull one through the earlier part of the week, partly from the absence of positive War news and partly from rumored danger in Hampton Roads from the reappearance of the famous *Merrimac*. The *Bull* support of the market was tamer than usual, and on this the opposite party were induced to press their contracts, calculating on still lower prices from the very dullness of speculation. The *Bear* line of the Street has thus been considerably enhanced, partly on seller's options and partly on borrowed stock. The impression made upon New-York Central is about 1 ℔ cent., on Erie ¾ ℔ cent., and Erie Preferred 1@1½ ℔ cent. All these were firmer again at the close of Saturday, and at the same time the Western Stocks recovered part of the previous decline, except Illinois Central, the decline on which from 66 to 63¼ brought in buyers at the lowest figure, without putting it up materially. The Government stocks were fairly supported at the advance of the previous week until Saturday, when some parcels of the 1881 6 ℔ cents appeared to be pressed at a decline of ¼@⅜ per cent. The Border State Stocks were lower by 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, and 3@4 ℔ cent. on Virginias. Pacific Mail continues in demand, while a few sales were made on the *Merrimac* rumor, on Thursday, at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent.; the price soon recovered to 97¼@97½ ℔ cent. Panama is also firm. The first *quarterly* dividend under the late order of the Board of Managers for dividing profits four times a year instead of semi-annually, has been declared payable 5th April, 3 ℔ cent. The transfers closed on Saturday, and the quotation and sales will now be made ex-dividend. The Stock left off on Saturday afternoon 118 bid, 121 asked, ex-dividend. The general tone of the market was firm. The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	81
Merchants'	66	Broadway	127
Merchants', scrip	93⅜	Mercantile	106
Mechanics'	102	American Exchange	89¼
Union	92	Pacific	110
America	101	Chatham	90
City	112	Bank of the Repub.	90
Phenix	92	Bank of N. America	92
Tradesmans'	91	Hanover	77
Fulton	115	Metropolitan	95⅜
Butchers & Drovers'	109	East River	85
National	93	Shoe and Leather	92½
Merchant's Exch'ge	80	Continental	85
Leather Manufac's	127	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	115	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	85	Imp'rs & Traders'	98
Commerce	86	Park	100⅜
Commerce, scrip st'k	93		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	94⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔ c.	89
N. Y. Cen. convert., '76	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	32
Erie firsts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16⅜
Erie seconds, '64	100	H. & St. J. firsts	32
Erie seconds, '79	101	Lack. & W. Bonds	99
Erie fourths, '80	87⅜	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	104
Erie fifths, '88	78⅜	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	92
Hudson firsts, '69	103¼	Tol. & W. firsts	77
Hudson s-conds, s. f., '85	90½	Tol. & W. seconds	67⅜
Hudson thirds, '75	83⅛	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	48
Harlem seconds, '64	92¾	Galena & Chi. seconds	99
Harlem thirds, '68	72⅛	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	96	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	86
M. Cen., n. f., 8 ℔ c. '62-'63	104	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ℔ c., firsts	99	Long Dock Co	107
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	92¾	Mil. & P. DuC. first; pref.	78
Mich. So., 7 ℔ c. seconds	73	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref.	57
N. Ind. firsts	90¾	La Crosse Low Nos	54⅜
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	90½	D., M. & Tol. firsts	78

The present balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is $4,450,701. The entire receipts from the negotiation of $3,000,000 referred to above, and $1,275,000 from Customs for the week, were immediately disbursed in the United States Notes sent to the Army in the West. The immediate scarcity of the United States Notes has checked the deposits with the Sub-Treasury at 5 ℔ cent. interest. The Customs Duties are quite active; the higher average rate collected upon Dutiable Goods, telling sensibly upon the revenue from this source, even on a moderate scale of importation. The sum total of Customs likely to come into the Treasury, at this port, from 1st March to 30th June, is nearer $20,000,000 than the $17,640,000 estimated as the probable minimum for the four months in our review at the beginning of the present month.

The interest on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place. At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. GREGORY and J. C. B. DAVIS, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862.

The interest on Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Bonds, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The Calender will not be called again this Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 24, 357, 1394, 1595, 1540, 1333, 2097, 9281, 128, 1369, 1496, 1509, 1534, 1537, 1549, 1561, 1591, 1593, 1612, 1645.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—No other causes will be taken up this Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

PERSONAL.

P.—LETTER DULY RECEIVED. SHALL RETAIN the pictures till further advised. Communicate monthly, and say how I can reciprocate. A.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., 23RD-ST., 34th-st., or Madison-av.; must be 25 feet front, brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop, and built in the very best manner, containing all the modern improvements, and without mortgage; one furnished with handsome furniture throughout preferred: for which a fair price will be paid in exchange for dividend-paying stocks. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, a second floor and part of the third, convenient for housekeeping, 6 or 7 rooms required, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 15th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Rent $250 to $300. Address HONESTY, Broadway Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FIRST-class, between 4th and 6th avs., below 34th-st.; rent payable fully or partially by board—by a careful, highly respectable American family, without children: reference, first-class, given. Address RAPALJE, No. 24 West 21st-st.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, FOR cash, a strictly first-class dwelling-house in 5th-av., or other genteel locality; extra size preferred. Address, with actual price, J. A. C., Post-office, Station D.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—A COTTAGE, partly furnished, a short distance from the City, for the Summer. State full particulars and rent, which must be low. Address E. W. S., Box 149 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP MATERIALS.

DEALER IN

ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch. NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGE 27, OF good moral character, wishes to correspond with a young lady of 18, pretty, and intelligent, with a view to a more intimate acquaintance; wealth no object; the lady must be educated and of good character. Address, confidentially, with *carte de visite*, HARRY LOUDON, care Box No. 30, Pittsburgh, Penn.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ELECTION, THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

MEMBERS' TICKET.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For President.
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
Lawyer. No. 95 Remsen-st. No. 111 Broadway, firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons.
Vice-President,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
Merchant. No. 28 Tompkins-place. No. 20 South-st., firm of David Davis & Co.
Corresponding Secretary,
PAUL WORTH,
Merchant. 9th-st., near 3d-av. No. 3 South-st., firm of B. Powell & Co.
Recording Secretary,
JAMES W. HAGAN,
Clerk. No. 15 Willow-st., with Metropolitan Bank.
Treasurer,
HENRY M. EVANS,
Merchant. No. 3 Schermerhorn-st. No. 168 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton, firm Wm. Evans & Son.
Additional Directors,
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN,
Lawyer. No. 243 Adams-st. No. 38 Wall-st., firm Chapman & Hitchcock.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
Merchant. No. 94 Remsen-st. No. 106 Wall-st., firm Howland & Frothingham.
HENRY P. JOURNEAY,
Merchant. No. 144 Atlantic-st., firm Journeay & Burnham.
JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr.,
Editor, No. 52 Pierrepont-st.
FRANK W. ALLIN,
Clerk. No. 178 Amity-st. No. 117 Broadway, with Henry Swift & Co.
ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN,
Lawyer. No. 123 Columbia-st. No. 59 Wall-st.
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Clerk. No. 185 Schermerhorn-st. No. 118 William-st., with D. F. Tiemann & Co.
ALLEN I. ORMSBEE,
Clerk. Pierrepont House. No. 65 Broadway, Swift, Dickinson & Co.
ARCHIBALD R. VIELE,
Merchant. No. 292 Degraw-st.
For Inspectors of Election,
JOHN F. CLARK,
RUFUS B. COWING,
WILLIS L. OGDEN.

Dated Brooklyn, March 28, 1862.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
THOS. H. RODMAN,
WILLIAM C. DE WITT,
Committee on Nominations.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE LADY OF A PHYSICIAN, residing within pleasant drive of the City, will receive in her household a lady expecting to require kindness, care and home attention. House is delightfully located, accessible by rail or water, contains bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; use of piano and carriage if desired; family small and unobtrusive. Address BON SEJOUR, station G Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY ON WEST 14TH-ST. would like to let their second floor to a gentleman and wife, or family that would be permanent. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family on the 20th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with good board in a private family, at No. 231 West 34th-st. The location is very genteel and pleasant, and no change made on the 1st of May. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., one door from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let, with board, three or four rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, etc. Apply at 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

ALL WISHING GENTEEL BOARD OR boarders, should apply at the "BOARDER'S DIRECTORY, No. 561 Broadway, (Wood's Building.) Full particulars, terms, location of rooms, &c., furnished to boarder-seekers gratuitously. Board for desirable in this and adjoining cities and country, wanted for several parties. A. S. BODINE & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON MADISON-AVENUE.—The entire second floor, 25x70, can be had unfurnished, by a party of the highest respectability, wishing a liberal private table, and the exclusiveness of a strictly private home, from the 15th of April until May, 1863. Address, with real name, D. D. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with board, two or three large handsome rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or for two gentlemen, at from $12 to $14 per week; also, a single room unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN A private family or small boarding-house, where pleasant rooms can be had on the first or second floor; location preferred between 14th and 27th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Dinner desired in the middle of the day. Address H. A. P., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS. —A room and bedroom, furnished, will be required, for which not more than $12 per week will be paid; location not below 4th-st. nor above 23d-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A clergyman in a religious family, strictly private, connected either with the Congregational or Presbyterian Church. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 3,679 Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR ON THE second floor and two large bedrooms communicating, to let with board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,733 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Readest.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, WITHIN ONE hour's ride of the City, for a gentleman and his wife, a sitting-room and bedroom adjoining, with good board, from 15th June to 1st November. Address J. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The house good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; one acre of ground tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade trees; also, good stable and carriage house. The house is situated in the pleasantest part of the town, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Trains run hourly from foot of Cortlandt-st. For particulars, call on or address G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from depôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location is very healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the promises.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st., with the furniture, is to be let for six months from 1st of May next, at a low rate, to a private family only. Apply to WM. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT FOR $70 a month, for one year; possession at once; includes every requisite for housekeeping; to a private family only; house contains 14 rooms. Address L., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. WAIT, No. 358 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH garden, ice-house, &c., at East Chester, with splendid views, being on very high and healthy grounds, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-ST. to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY. The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment. WM. B. COZZENS.
WEST POINT, March 26, 1862.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU, IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED. RENT, $200 PER ANNUM.

A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad, in the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near; every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. P., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING, No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. STUDIOS TO LET.

Large room on second floor, corner Broadway and 26th-st., suitable for business or school.

TO LET. ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES at reduced rents, viz.: No. 15 Lamartine-place, (26th-st.,) No. 256 Hudson-st., No. 254 West 22d-st., No. 43 Greenwich-av., No. 162 Lexington-av., No. 35 East 25th-st., No. 201 West 14th-st., No. 230 West 32d-st., No. 174 West 21st-st., No. 133 West 22d-st., No. 278 West 19th-st., No. 10 West 41st-st., No. 165 West 17th-st., No. 173 West 38th st., No. 338 West 18th-st.; No. 131 8th-av., house and store; No. 134 8th-av., house and store; also, a number of others. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, all replete with the modern improvements: No. 162 Waverley-place, new, 3-stories, rent $780. No. 59 West Washington-place, 4-stories, rent $800. No. 125 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st., 3-story, $560. No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st., 3-stories, rent $600. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET, TO A family of grown persons, being the upper part of the English basement house, No. 134 East 35th-st., consisting of the second story and part of the third story, with bath-room, water-closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent moderate. The best of references required. The rest of the house is occupied by owner. Apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR, KITCHEN AND ONE OR two bedrooms, with other privileges, to a small, quiet and well disposed family in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road; ten minutes' walk from Salterville; stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville hourly. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

TO LET IN BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN—A real snug, three-story brick house, in fine order, contains 12 rooms, store-room, lots of fine closets, range, gas fixtures throughout, fine grapevines in yard, and access to a large inclosed lot in grass; will be let low for one or two years to a good and careful tenant. Apply to W. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS M'PHERSON, No. 477 2d-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 20th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) in good order; possession immediately. Apply to E. A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or at No. 78 University-place, from 9 to 10 A. M.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, NOVA SCOTIA drab-stone house to let to a good responsible tenant, on the most favorable terms. It is fitted up in the very best manner throughout. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID brown-stone house No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union-square, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKlyn, opposite Academy of Music; large parlor, with bay window, and bed-room attached, with fire, water and gas; $4 per week. Also, a number of good studios, at low prices.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures; also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

CROCKERY RETAILERS.—TO LET, AN old and successful business stand, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Inquire at No. 227 Grand-st., second floor, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased very low to a good tenant. Apply, between 10 and 3 o clock, to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIDE OF DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—THE DRAMATIST.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOCOCAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

COUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, Seven Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The first detailed official report of the battle of Winchester is published this morning. It is written by Capt. SHRIBER, of Gen. SHIELDS' Staff, and gives a minute account of what has proved to be one of the most important battles of the war thus far. We also give an account written by Gen. SHIELDS himself to a friend.

Our intelligence from Island No. 10 is of much the same import as for a week past. It is reported from New-Madrid that several of the rebel transports and gunboats have again attempted to run Gen. POPE'S blockade, but without success. They were compelled to retire after a short engagement. An active bombardment by our mortars was again commenced on Friday, and heavy firing continued all day on both sides. The rebels opened from a new battery, supposed to be mounted with 128-pounders. They are reported to be very active in pushing forward other means of defence.

There are indications of activity in the army of the Potomac, which will doubtless prove acceptable to the over-impatient. The enemy in large force were on Friday driven from Warrenton Junction, ten miles beyond Manassas, and crowded steadily back until they were forced to cross the Rappahannock toward Gordonsville. They blew up the railroad bridge behind them, to stop further immediate pursuit. There are now believed to be no rebels this side of the Rappahannock. There has been considerable skirmishing for two or three days, but with no loss on our side.

Our troops on Friday occupied Shipping Point, on the Lower Potomac, where the rebels recently had one of their most formidable batteries. All the rebels lately in that vicinity have left, with the exception of a few cavalry, which occasionally make their appearance at a safe distance from our lines.

The army under Gen. CURTIS, in Arkansas, at last accounts, had fallen back as far as Cross Timber Hollows, on account of a scarcity of forage where they were previously located. The rebels, numbering some thirty-five thousand men, under PRICE and VAN DORN, had retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and were at Van Buren and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphis and Little Rock, by way of the Arkansas River. The Texan troops are represented to be much disheartened by the loss of MCCULLOCH, and the death of MCINTOSH was severely felt among the Arkansas troops. PIKE'S Indians had mostly returned home, being satisfied with the results of one encounter with our artillery, which created a great panic among them. Fayetteville is now unoccupied by our forces, though our pickets extend beyond there, while those of the enemy come north to the summits of the Boston Mountains. There will probably be another encounter of the two armies soon, though where, it is not proper to state at present.

By the arrival of the *Suwannee* at Fortress Monroe, and the *New-York* at this port, we have later intelligence from Newbern and Beaufort, N. C. At Newbern, everything continued quiet. Gen. BURNSIDE had gone to Beaufort, which place he had taken possession of without resistance. There was no burning of property. Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebel garrison, from three to five thousand strong, but it was entirely cut off, and must soon surrender.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 27th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steam transport *Empire City*. The news is not important. Our troops in that vicinity are reported to be in excellent health.

From Key West we have advices to the 24th inst., by the arrival at this port of the United States steamer *Huntsville*, which also brings late intelligence from the Gulf Squadron. The report that YANCEY had been captured and taken to Key West, is now positively denied. A vessel had arrived from the Passes of the Mississippi, having left there on the 19th. The steamers *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* were at the head of the Passes, and heavy firing had been heard in that direction. The movement against New-Orleans was expected to take place immediately, though nothing authoritative was known regarding it. The health of the troops at Key West was good, but several cases of small-pox had occurred at Tortugas.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., states that the notorious brigand, QUANTRELL, with two hundred of his guerrilla band, made a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachment of Col. PHILLIP'S Regiment of Missouri Militia, under Maj. FOSTER, at Warrensburgh, on Wednesday last, but after a spirited skirmish, they were driven from the town, with the loss of nine killed and seventeen wounded, and twenty horses captured. Our loss was two killed and nine wounded. QUANTRELL made another attack on the town on the following day, the result of which is not yet ascertained.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the rebels at Pig's Point and Craney Island have been very busy recently, apparently strengthening their fortifications. They have also increased their force, and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore. There have as yet been no indications of another appearance of the *Merrimac*. Gen. HUNTER and Staff were at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, *en route* to Port Royal.

Another Military Department, to be called the "Middle Department," is created, consisting of the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and the Counties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, to be commanded by Major-Gen. DIX, with headquarters at Baltimore.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a favorable report was made on the bill to amend the law relative to taking the testimony of witnesses out of the State; also on the bill to authorize clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases. A bill to encourage investments of small sums in the stocks of the State was introduced. It provides that certificates may be in sums of $100, $500 or $1,000 each, as may be desired. The bill to enable the County of Westchester to acquire certain lands for the construction of the Harlem Bridge was passed. A concurrent resolution for the organization of a Commission of five persons to act as referees for the Court of Appeals was introduced, and laid over. The resolution approving the President's Message relative to emancipation, was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit the use of suspension bridges at ferry landings was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill to increase the fees for licenses to hawkers and peddlers. The bill to facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad was passed. Consideration of the Metropolitan Health bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued at considerable length. A number of amendments were proposed, but were generally voted down.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *New-York*, we have advices from Europe three days later than by the *China*. She left Southampton on the 19th inst., and brings London journals of that date. The news is not specially important. A continuation of the debate on international maritime rights had taken place in the House of Commons, in which Mr. LINDSAY, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. MASSEY, Mr. BRIGHT, and several other members took part. Mr. LAYARD had made a statement in the House of Commons, in reference to the recent arrest of rebels in Morocco, from which it appears that they were not released, as before reported, but were conveyed on board a United States vessel, and were supposed to be on their way to the United States. Mr. LAYARD expressed the hope that the President would order the release of the prisoners. No change of importance had taken place in financial or commercial matters.

On Saturday the bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU and Capt. TOWER, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, who met their death at the battle of Bull Run, were conveyed from the Astor House, where they had been lying in state, in order to be taken to Providence, Rhode Island, for interment. Detachments from the Seventy-first, Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments formed the escort.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered at Irving Hall, Saturday evening, a conversational lecture, detailing the experience of three days' visit to the battle-field of Bull Run and Manassas. He exhibited a number of trophies secured on the spot, including rebel letters, arms and equipments, and the skull and bone of a Union soldier picked up from the spot, where they had been inhumanly left exposed. The lecture was for charitable purposes, and was well attended.

The United States dispatch steamer *Rhode Island* will sail from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 4th of April, taking provisions, stores and the mails for the several blockading squadrons.

A dreadful explosion occurred Saturday morning in JACKSON'S pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia, by which a number of persons—men, boys and girls—were killed and wounded. JACKSON had a Government contract for filling cartridges, and employed fifty girls and twenty-four men and boys. The premises were entirely destroyed.

Gen. ORVILLE CLARK died, on the 26th, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was for many years a member of the New-York Senate, and a leader in the politics of the Democratic Party here.

On Thursday last, DANIEL WEBSTER, the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, was fatally wounded by a convict named GERALD TOOLE, who assaulted him with a case-knife which he had secreted upon his person and ground sharp on both edges. TOOLE had been sentenced to confinement for life, having been convicted of arson, and was a desperate man. Mr. WEBSTER died within a few hours of the injuries he received. He leaves a family.

About three months ago, the steamer *Acorn*, of 175 tons burden, which formerly plied between Boston and Provincetown, was sold by her owners, FRANKLIN SNOW and others, to a person in this City. She was brought here, repaired, and sailed for Havana. One of the persons retained on board after the sale, was the engineer, a Mr. ANDREWS of Provincetown. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Havana, the Captain informed Mr. ANDREWS that it was his purpose to embark in the enterprise of running cargoes into the blockaded rebel ports of the South, and offered Mr. ANDREWS $200 per month to retain his position. Mr. ANDREWS replied that he would not embark in such a service for a thousand dollars a month, and left the vessel. He has since returned to Boston, and the *Acorn* probably has fairly embarked on her nefarious career.

Messrs. FRINK and PRENTIS, of New-London, Conn., have received a letter from Capt. TRIBBLE, of the United States Transport, *A. Segur*, at Newbern, N. C., stating that their schooner, the *Transit*, which was captured by the rebels last Summer and taken into Hatteras Inlet, is lying in Neuse River, about a mile below the city. She is one of a fleet of about twenty vessels which the rebels sunk to prevent the approach of the Federal gunboats to the city.

One DAVIS, claiming to be a party in interest in the much-noted HACKLEY street-cleaning contract, and alleging that he was not so fortunate as to get his share of the profits in his pocket, applied at Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, for an order restraining the Comptroller from paying over any more money on account of work done under the contract, until cause was shown why he, DAVIS, should not share therein. The order was granted, and the defendants, HACKLEY and the Messrs. HOPE, were directed to show cause on Tuesday.

The Stock market improved on Saturday afternoon, and closed firm. Exchange, 111¾. Gold, 101⅜@101½.

The demand for desirable lots of Flour, on Saturday, was fair, and prices of such were quoted somewhat firmer, though not really higher. Wheat was very dull. Corn was freely offered, and was lower. Provisions were less active. Pork was cheaper; Lard, Beef and Bacon were quite stiffly held. Sugars were in very brisk request at buoyant rates. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Hemp, Hops, and Whalebone were quiet. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow and Whisky. Carpet Wools were more sought after. The freight engagements were light, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

PROSPECTS OF A NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is reported from Washington that the prospects of getting a submarine inter-continental telegraph cable in operation before very long are encouraging. Mr. CYRUS FIELD, whose name is traditionally associated with this great project, went to England bearing a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, to the effect that the United States Government is prepared to ask Congress to guarantee two per cent. upon a capital of three or three and a half million dollars for twenty or twenty-five years, if England will do the same. Mr. FIELD was to have had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON on the 21st instant; and was, we learn, hopeful that the interview would result favorably to his project. The experience during the *Trent* imbroglio will probably make the British Government all the more desirous of establishing communication between the two hemispheres. That little affair bled John Bull to the amount of a cool four millions sterling, besides indefinite private losses, all of which would have been avoided had the Atlantic Telegraph been in operation. It will be odd if we have hereafter to trace the realization of this great world-enterprise to the episode of MASON and SLIDELL.

Anti-Abolition Riots—Who is Responsible?

The bad habit of exaggeration into which telegraph has fallen, inclines the majority of readers to await, before opinions are made up upon current events, the less swift but more truthful story brought by the mails. The swifter witness reported, a day or two ago, a fearful riot, stopping very little short of homicide, as having occurred at Burlington, New-Jersey. One SAMUEL AARON, endeavored, we were told, to lecture on the true interpretation of the Constitution, but was promptly interrupted by a portion of his audience, who, to vocal interpolations, presently added the less agreeable and decorous running gloss of addled eggs. From a repeated volley of these, the lecturer took flight. The mob at once pursued him, thirsting for his life; a thirst only not gratified because the friends of the victim adopted the most active measures for his protection. This was a very good story until another spoiled it. Mr. AARON, according to more trustworthy testimony, talked just as long as a lecturer, with any regard to decency and his audience, should talk. Now and again he was interrupted by expressions of dissent; and once, in the course of the prelection, an egg, otherwise than fresh, was misdirected toward him, and a similar missile, still more indifferently aimed, followed his peroration. Two or three lads, armed with such inodorous explosives, may easily throw the most peaceably disposed assemblage into confusion and retreat. But, in the present instance, the life of the speaker was not threatened; and beyond the noisy discussion of the rabble about the doors, there was no marked alarm or confusion. The audience had its teaching and went about its business.

Feeble as was this popular demonstration against free speech, yet, taken in connection with the really disgraceful occurrence at the Opera House in Cincinnati, when WENDELL PHILLIPS attempted to speak on the war, it shows the existence of an under-current of mob-sentiment, which might, at the first sight, be difficult to explain. Why is it, when the country is engaged in a desperate conflict for the National life and unity against daring rebels, and we applaud as heroes those who go, sword in hand and bayonet in rest, to destroy the insurgents, those who wage only a war of words against them are hooted and pelted by people claiming to be loyal? Is this claim only a pretence? Does Cincinnati sympathize with YANCEY? Is the heart of Burlington with FLOYD? Nothing of the sort. We are without evidence that both cities are not practically unanimous in their devotion to the Union, and their hatred of treason. The very excess and intensity, indeed, of the popular passion against known Abolitionists, is rather an expression of this loyal sentiment.

For, let it always be remembered that so much of the newspaper Press of the country as adhered openly to the cause of the rebels as long as it dared, only changed the outward and visible signs of its treason when it put on the National colors. From that moment it devoted itself to destroying the unanimity of Northern sentiment, before which it had cowered. It had only to bring conscientious men to suspect the rebels of having some slight extenuation for their uprise; it had only to persuade the mob, that if it had not been for the "Abolitionists," the South would never have been goaded to desperate counsels, and much would be done to undermine and decompose the dangerous unity of resolve, which had carried forward the cause of the Union with such fierce momentum. Such journals as the *Herald*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express*, and generally the former Pro-Slavery Press of the North, have addicted themselves to this mode of fighting the battles of rebellion. It has taught the ignorant and unreflecting that it was a justifiable fear and resentment, excited by the speeches of PHILLIPS and the leaders of GARRISON, which precipitated the South into insurrection. The Abolitionists of the North have been made accountable for all the evils which have befallen the country. We have no disposition to screen the radical and unconditional Abolitionists from their share of reprobation, in having stirred up sectional jealousies and hatred, simply irreconcilable in their character. Their labors in this direction were only subordinate in efficiency to those of those Northern Pro-Slavery journals, which indefatigably slandered Northern sentiment, and made a willing South regard the incendiary notions of a few fanatics as the crystallized opinion of the Northern people. But there is no fact in history better supported by verbal and documentary proof, and in all respects more thoroughly indisputable, than that the Southern rebellion sprung from deliberate political intrigue, to which groundless sectional distrust was made tributary; in other words, that a Southern bureaucracy, accustomed by long prescription to rule the National Government, distribute its patronage and live at its expense, losing their hold upon the reins of authority at Washington, deliberately planned the erection of another Government, wherein their grasp upon such enviable advantages would be less liable to disturbance. It is to punish these bad men, to relieve the Southern people from their thraldom, and to disabuse the Southern mind of its baseless jealousy of the North; in short, to undo the effect of the falsehoods propagated by the *Herald*, *Journal of Commerce*, and similar incendiary sheets at the North, that we are engaged in this great conflict. Last Spring, when spontaneous popular movements obliged those journals to restrain the open utterance of treason, this matter was clearly understood even by the mob. That mobs can now be found to turn upon others the wrath so properly directed ten months ago, only shows how effectual have been the labors of the secession journals, in diverting attention from their own guilt, and sowing seeds of dissension and sedition in the loyal North. At this moment, when every energy of the Government is directed to the extension of the right of free discussion to the South, free discussion is threatened with extinction in the North. On the day when it shall become possible for a man to deliver his opinions openly and fearlessly anywhere in the rebel States, it will be necessary for the Government to turn its arms to the restoration of the same privilege in States which have not rebelled. This is the direct result of the seditious labors of our secession organs. They have successfully transferred the culpability of originating the war from the shoulders of their Southern friends, to the people of the North, and enjoy a sardonic contentment in witnessing the social disorder and an inaugurated reign of violence in the North, auxiliary to the labors of their confederates at the South. But for the malignant falsehood that JEFF. DAVIS would still be a loyal subject of the Union, and in the full enjoyment of all its blessings, but for the fulminations of WENDELL PHILLIPS, the abolition orator might have rounded his periods in peace upon the boards of the Cincinnati Opera House, and Mr. AARON would have expounded the Constitution to a secretly acquiescent audience in Burlington.

The National Currency.

The Bank Note Companies of this City are understood to have completed the engraved plates for the new Notes of the United States for Circulation as lawful money, under the act of 25th of February. The work of printing the Notes began at the close of last week, and will go on rapidly until the entire $150,000,000, authorized by the act, is prepared for circulation. Of this amount, $60,000,000 will be reserved to take the place of the existing issue of July 17 and Feb. 12, as the same is gradually withdrawn from circulation and the new issue substituted. The reason for this change is, that the present United States Notes are made receivable, on their face, for all public dues, including the customs from foreign merchandise now specifically pledged to the prompt payment of the public interest, and a yearly contribution to the sinking fund. As this interest is pledged to be paid exclusively in Gold, and will be so paid, at whatever cost to the Government, provision has been made that the customs duties shall also be paid in Gold. There would be an inconsistency, therefore, in continuing the circulation of the United States Notes of the old issue, to the prejudice of this provision, any longer than the substitution of the new Notes can be effected without inconvenience to the public or the Treasury Department. When the change is completed by the entire withdrawal of the existing issue, the National circulation of $150,000,000 will be uniform in all its offices, being lawful money in the payment of all debts, public and private, by and to all corporations and individuals throughout the country, the same as gold and silver coin is a uniform legal tender. It is also made lawful money in all payments by and to the Government of the United States, other than the payment of interest on the public debt, *by* the United States, and in payment for customs *to* the United States—the latter being specifically pledged for the former to be paid exclusively in gold coin.

The establishment of this new standard of lawful money will at once relieve the banking corporations throughout the country of any supposed penalties or disabilities growing out of the recent suspension of specie payments. This act of the National authority is absolutely supreme all over the country, and paramount to all State or local laws on the question of legal tender, in the collection of debts. There is no doubt that it will be so construed and acted upon. The States may, if they please, (as Massachusetts and New-York will do,) elect to pay the interest on their own public debts in gold coin. The obligation is a voluntary one, the same as the obligation of the General Government to pay the public interest of the United States in gold coin. In all other respects, the States will recognize the United States Notes of legal tender as the equivalent of gold and silver in the payment or collection of all debts, public and private, equally applicable to banking corporations as to individuals dealing with such corporations. The Banks, therefore, may at once resume their payments, in lawful money, without incurring any obligation to pay in gold or silver, instead of United States Notes, except on their own volition. The Associated Banks of New-York City have already recognized the change of standard in their daily settlements with each other. The country Banks will redeem their circulation, either at their own counters or in the City, in the same medium. They are not denied the option of paying in Gold, nor are their own debtors denied such option, but neither can be compelled to pay it in settlement of their deposits or bills or notes, of past, present or future date, if Gold, in answer to an export demand, or from any other cause, should be more valuable than United States Notes.

We have never had a serious doubt of the practical success of this National Currency. Its convenience to the Treasury, in time of war, was never its only or chief recommendation. As an element in the trade and business of the country, in a season of extraordinary trial, such as the present civil war imposes, its establishment is important. As part and parcel of the currency of the country, of uniform value throughout the wide extent of the thirty-four States, in time of peace and material prosperity, its continuance will be desirable; so much so that we doubt whether any serious attempt will follow the close of the war to dispense with it. But while, individually, we have not questioned the success of the measure, we have not been indifferent to the doubts and objections of others of older experience, earnestly expressed while it was yet pending before Congress; and now that it is made the law of the land, there is a double gratification in knowing that many of these parties are not only satisfied that the act has passed, but are prepared to believe that it will work much more successfully, and with less peril to the currency and banking interests of the country, than they were led to fear while it was discussed in the light of an experiment.

UNANIMITY OF THE SOUTH.—The arrests for Unionism throughout the South are getting more and more numerous. A day or two since the Norfolk *Day Book* announced that *seventy* citizens of Loudon County, Virginia, had been thus seized, and a late letter to the Richmond *Dispatch* from High Point, North Carolina, states that "a nest of traitors (loyalists,) has been discovered and broken up in Davidson, North Carolina, and that *fifty* of the number have been sent to Raleigh as prisoners." The Richmond usurpers will find it difficult to get jail accommodation if they go on at the present rate. How long will it be before the Southern people rise and reverse the process, casting the usurping chiefs into the prisons they are now filling with their victims?

A Trifling Matter at Tangiers.

The mild and beneficent oversight which John Bull maintains over American concerns must surely add strength to the ties which shall hereafter bind the *entente cordiale*. The truth is, our Government is too preoccupied at home to give that minute attention to the loose ends of international law, which disquiet the tranquil half of mankind. A little business in Morocco is an example. Not long ago a British steamer, bound from Lisbon to Cadiz, called at Tangiers. Among its passengers were the purser of the rebel pirate, the *Sumter*, and the ex-Consul at Cadiz, a noted sympathiser with rebellion. These two gentlemen landed by way of stretching their legs and indulging an intelligent curiosity, but before they could reach the ship on their return, were arrested by the United States Consul, and thrown into prison. The arrest caused a serious commotion among the European residents. They held meetings and organized a plan for releasing the captives by force. At this moment the United States sloop *Ino* arrived in port. Our Consul determined to place his prisoners on board; the foreign population banded to prevent him by force and arms. Appealing to the faith of treaties, the Consul called upon the Moorish authorities to preserve public order, and protect him in the transfer; and after some hesitation, in the course of which the Consul threatened to haul down his flag and retire, if his demand were not complied with, the military escort was afforded, and the captives embarked. The *Ino* sailed at once for the United States.

These circumstances a British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs detailed to the House of Commons the other day, the subject having been one in regard to which indignant inquiry had been made by one of the members. It had not impressed the Government as its duty to interfere in any formal way about the transaction; but the hope that President LINCOLN would promptly disavow the act was confidently expressed. The fruition of this hope will, of course, depend on a number of considerations. If the two prisoners are simply political offenders, it will be difficult to justify their arrest, under the usual rendition clauses, or by any general principle of international law. But has the Moorish Government made any reclamation? If it have done so, does it demand the restoration of the *status in quo*, by an actual return of the two rebels to the mole of Tangier? And is the Government at Washington prepared to approve the decision which takes these men, who have levied war against the United States, out of the category of ordinary criminals, and clothes them with the exceptional and perfectly secure character of political refugees? When all these points have been ascertained by President LINCOLN, and found to bear in favor of concession to the Moorish Government, we shall join in the hope that the act of our Consul at Tangier will be disallowed. In the meantime, we shall be pardoned for regarding it as a creditable example of decision and firmness, which we shall be glad on all proper occasions to see imitated.

THE FUTURE CAREER OF THE NASHVILLE.—The *Nashville* having run the the blockade of Beaufort, the question arises, where will she go, and what will she do? She can go to no British port, the late order in Admiralty, which took effect more than a month ago, excluding the armed cruisers of both belligerents (that is, of both the United States and the "so-called Confederate Government") from entering any British harbor. We think we are able to divine the course she will take. She will abnegate her character as a public armed vessel of the Confederacy, and sail as a merchantman. Indeed, it is understood that the *Nashville* took out from Beaufort a heavy cargo of cotton; and, sailing in this character, she will of course be hospitably received at Liverpool, Southampton, or wherever she chooses to go. It must be confessed, the device is not wanting in shrewdness. In the first place, her arrival in an English port, after the notoriety she achieved at Southampton, will call attention to her, as giving a double and most flagrant proof of the laxity of the blockade; and Mr. WELLES may have the satisfaction to know that by letting her first go into Beaufort, and then come out, he has done the rebel cause in England more service than GREGORY and all his lists. In the next place, having disposed of her cargo of cotton, she will doubtless reassume her warlike character, and come home lighting up her pathway with a conflagration of other *Harvey Birches*. We do not think it will stand much against the conscience of her commander, PEGRAM, that this course will make him in form, as he was before in fact, a pirate. If the Navy Department needed a lesson of how imbecility leads to countless confusions and disasters, we commend it to follow the career of the *Nashville*.

MARITIME LAW IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of international maritime rights, to which we devote considerable space to-day, will be found interesting. And chiefly so, because the doctrine which Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution aimed to establish, is precisely the one to which our Government, in 1856, endeavored to bring the great maritime Powers up, and the adoption of which, by the Congress of Paris, was made a condition, by our Government, of the United States' accession to the Treaty of Paris. It will be seen that the Liberals have clearly the best of the argument; but the one final and peculiarly British argument on which the Premier and the Ministerial speakers fell back was that the adoption of the doctrine would curtail the naval supremacy of England. Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution, accordingly, had to be withdrawn,

but it is [illegible] that such a [illegible] brought forward [illegible] powerful and [illegible] House of C[illegible]

[illegible] BEAUFORT.—The [illegible] not always exercised [illegible] upon the [illegible] Fortress [illegible] bands of the C[illegible] Monroe rarely do two sequent telegrams [illegible] that do not wholly conflict each with other. Only the other day, we were [illegible] Gen. PARKE, commanding an expedition [illegible] Beaufort, where he had long lines of [illegible] the storm; that the *Nashville* was [illegible] Fort Macon destroyed. Then came a dispatch saying that the *Nashville* had been burned by another, that she had put to sea, in spite of the blockade, and then another that she was still in Beaufort harbor. And Gen. [illegible] commanded in person [illegible] he occupied the town [illegible] in Fort Macon, which is [illegible] retain an adequate garrison. The latter story is probable. That the *Nashville* is gone is known even in the Navy Department. But that the rebels should attempt to hold Beaufort, while the possession of the railroad at Newbern by the National forces cuts off all hope of reinforcements, is, of all things, most unlikely. It now remains to be seen whether Gen. BURNSIDE will attack Fort Macon, or find more profitable occupation at the northward. Whatever his determination, let us hope the Government censorship will permit the truth in regard to the result to reach the public, with less preliminary error.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 30.

THE USUAL SUNDAY RUMORS.

Washington has been agitated by frequent rumors to-day, of disaster to Gen. BANKS' command. It is the usual Sunday recreation here—not a word of truth in it.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Nearly a million of the new legal tender notes reached the Treasury yesterday. The signatures are wisely printed on them, and their issue will not be so slow. By the middle of April it is supposed seventy-five millions of this issue will have been paid out.

THE TAX ON PRINTING PAPER.

Instead of three mills per pound on printing paper, as proposed in the original TAX bill, the House agreed on a three per cent. ad valorem tax.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to-day from Winchester, whither he went with two physicians on an errand of mercy. A passenger, who arrived here from that town, says that there is no apprehension that Gen. SHIELDS' arm will have to be amputated, and that he is in the best possible spirits; also, that the rebels under JACKSON were yesterday still in flight beyond Strasburgh.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCHES.

The majority of the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church having voted to depose their pastor for non-compliance with the order of Bishop WHITTINGHAM to read the prayer prescribed by him for the late Union successes, the Minister denies their authority thus to act, and has given them formal notice that he will submit the question to the Membership. He officiated in that church to-day. The church of the Ascension, the Rector of which also omitted the same prayer, was closed to-day—not, however, primarily on that account, but as a measure of precaution against excitement, which might result in a disturbance of the peace. A guard is in attendance at the premises.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned to-day from a visit to Fort Monroe. He reports everything quiet there. The population has somewhat increased lately at the Fort, of persons, it is supposed, drawn thither by a desire to see the approaching duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. Capt. Fox entertains doubts whether the *Merrimac* will again venture a fight in Hampton Roads

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The steamer *Bienville*, Capt. STREDMAN, from the South Atlantic squadron, arrived off Alexandria this morning. In coming up to the Navy-yard she was run aground in the mud, and lies waiting for the tide. Capt. STREDMAN reports the weather cool and stormy off the South Carolina coast, rendering it difficult to maintain the blockade.

QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

The Quartermaster's Department will pay for no army supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the Department, duly authorized to make such purchases in accordance with the regulations of the army. The above is by order of the Secretary of War.

MR. SUMNER ON EMANCIPATION.

Senator SUMNER is expected to address the Senate to-morrow on the constitutionality of emancipation by the General Government.

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

A special train runs through from Baltimore to Wheeling to-morrow, the last rail of repairs having been laid last night.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Water was yesterday let into the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in its whole length. Navigation will be immediately resumed.

THE WEATHER.

The snow-storm of yesterday has changed to a heavy thunder-storm to-night, with a prospect of clearing off warm.

A STAND OF COLORS PRESENTED

The beautiful stand of colors ordered by the Secretary of State for the Seward Infantry, One Hundred and Third Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, were presented on the afternoon of the 28th inst., by Col. R. H. MORRIS, of the State Department. Baron EGLOFFSTEIN, Colonel of the Seward Infantry, and his staff, Col. SEDLER and staff, of the Third Artillery, New-York State Volunteers, and Col. MORRIS, with the colors, proceeded to the regiment about 4 P. M. The regiment was formed in line. The regimental band was in attendance. Mr. MORRIS, in addressing Baron EGLOFFSTEIN, said that he was charged with the pleasing duty of bringing a letter from the Secretary of State, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, presenting to the Baron and his gallant command a beautiful banner and the flag of the United States. After a few complimentary remarks, Col. MORRIS read the letter of the Secretary of State, which was received with the wild cheers of the regiment and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band. Baron EGLOFFSTEIN received the colors in a short, earnest and complimentary speech, which was loudly applauded by his command.

The Seal Fishery.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, March 29.

The coast is still firmly packed with ice. The seal fishery will be a perfect failure this season.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Consideration of the Assessment Bill in the Assembly—Accumulation of Bills for Third Reading—Further Debate on the Health Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 29, 1862.

The House, last evening, was engaged as telegraphed, upon the assessment bill. The only point settled in the long discussion was the allowance of offsets on indebtedness. The bill, as it stands, is very unacceptable to a majority of the House, and it came within an ace of being wholly rejected, by striking out the enacting clause. It was, however, finally committed to a Select Committee of Nine, to perfect a bill, but not with any authority to report complete. The Speaker presented the report of the Committee of the last Assembly upon Street Openings in New-York City, which may be called a decidedly rich document. The Committee are down upon the operations in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and especially make severe charges against the son of the present Counsel. That your readers may have the full benefit of the Committee's revelations, I have made a copy of their report, which I send herewith, and which I recommend to the careful attention of your City taxpayers.

Bills having accumulated for the third reading beyond the number limited by the rules, the House refused to lay aside that order of buisness to take up the Metropolitan Health Bill, which had been made the special order of the morning. The act in relation to the private wharves of Brooklyn, referred to in my letter of Thursday, failed to pass in the House this morning. The vote stood 59 to 19, but the bill did not receive a majority vote of all the members elected. A motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table prevailed.

The special order was finally reached about twelve o'clock. One or two of the New-York members attempted to filibuster and delay its consideration, but their parliamentary lore was so small that their points were transparently weak and hoodwinked nobody. The question pending was Mr. OGDEN'S proposition to put the appointing power in the hands of the Supervisors of the counties included in the proposed District. He supported his proposition in one of his usual style of speeches. He wanted the "dear people" to have the power forced into their hands whether they wished to delegate their authority or not, and he was especially anxious that the poor, squalid creatures who dwell in the lanes, alleys and underground, and who, he thought, were the ones most likely to be affected by the bill, make their own choice of sanitary officers and sanitary regulations. Democracy is a capital thing, but is'nt this last proposition rather running the thing into the ground? Mr. OGDEN finally withdrew his amendment to allow Mr. O'BRIEN to offer his, that the Supervisors of New-York appoint two persons, the Supervisors of Kings two, and the Supervisors of Richmond one, who, with the Mayor of New-York, the Health Officer and a Police Commissioner, shall constitute the Health Commission. The proposition was voted down. Mr. CALLAHAN'S proposed substitute, very similar in design, shared the same fate. Also an amendment proposing to add the Mayors of New-York and a Brooklyn to the Commission. Several minor amendments also went by the board, and the section was left as reported. In the next section Mr. LOUREL proposed to have the citizens thus appointed continued in office for life, but the House couldn't see the beauty of the plan and it met with no favor. To the next section Mr. CODDINGTON offered an amendment, that the Commissioners be appointed equally from the great political parties, and that political differences be no cause for removal. It was at once suggested that, as we had so often heard upon this floor that there was no party now-a-days, or only one great party at best, it would be difficult to find any one to represent a second, or a third party. The amendment was voted down almost unanimously.

An amendment was adopted which precludes all possibility of making one of the Police Commissioners or the Health Officer, either Secretary or Treasurer of the Board. Attempts to take away all salary from the Treasurer and to increase the salaries of both Secretary and Treasurer to $2,500, alike failed; also an attempt to cut out the proposed pay to the Police Commissioners or Health Officer, in the first case $500, and in the second $1,000. An amendment imposing upon the Comptroller the duty of leasing the stands, collecting the rents, and managing the financial affairs of the markets of the City, and upon the Police Commissioners the inspection of weights and measures, and introduced by Mr. RAYMOND, was adopted.

About half past two, it having been ascertained by a count, by tellers, that no quorum was present, a call of the House was ordered. A quorum answered to their names, and the call was suspended; but when the doors were opened, it was amusing to see the anxious members pour in. When the consideration of the bill was resumed, Mr. ALVORD moved to report progress, and the motion was adopted. Leave was refused to sit again, and the bill was sent to a select committee of nine, with power to report complete. The Chair announced the select committee upon the Assessment bill—Messrs. Alvord, Stetson, Neher, Tracey, Hurlburd, D. Waterbury, Pierce, Wilbor and Snyder. My impression is that the Committee will not report the bill without very important and material amendments.

Nothing of importance was done in the Senate.

H.

Report of Assembly Committee on Street Openings, &c., in the City of New-York, consisting of Messrs. Birdsall, Camp, Hardy, Shaw and Varian.

The Committee respectfully report that, although the condition of the nation has been such as to distract attention from Municipal affairs, and to require the presence of some of their number in distant parts of the country, yet they have held sixty meetings, and devoted much time and labor to the investigation committed to their charge, as the testimony and documents appended will show.

Your Committee have to report that in these investigations they have met with considerable obstacles; the summons of your Honorable Body has been disregarded by GEO. G. BARNARD, GEO. H. PURSER, JOHN B. HASKIN, and although twice served by HENRY G. BRONSON; that resolutions of inquiry addressed to Corporation officers have been unanswered, or answered evasively—in particular, a resolution addressed to GREENE C. BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation, calling for a list of persons employed in the Law Department of the City, of which he is the head, and, on the other hand, that their investigations have been rendered much more complete than they otherwise could have been, by a full report of expenditures in street openings, &c., from January, 1850, to August, 1861, made by CHARLES M. LIVINGSTON, first bookkeeper of the Street Department, by arrangement between the Committee and the late Acting Street Commissioner. This report is appended, marked appendix C.

Your Committee have to report that the Act of 1813, which regulates the proceedings in street openings, is so cumbrous as to be almost unintelligible, some of its sections extending over from six to eight pages, and that under this Act has been organized a system of abuses for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any department of any Goverement.

The investigations of your Committee have extended over a period of nearly twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 23d day of August, 1861. During that time the costs of proceedings for street openings and widenings, and for taking land for public parks and places have been, as disclosed by the accounts of the Street Department and the Contracter's Department, copies of which have been laid before your Honorable Body up to a late period by those Departments, $668,343 18, not including $6,500 per year paid to the Corporation Counsel, in lieu of counsel fees in street openings, since the 1st day of January, 1856, and a large portion of the $8,000 per year which the Corporation Counsel receives from the City Treasury for clerk hire—in all, at least $60,000 more.

Of this $668,343 18, twenty-six per cent. ($174,041 09) has been entirely wasted, under an anomalous provision introduced into the law in 1839, whereby, after the entire labor of opening a street has been performed, and when the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment is presented to the Court for confirmation, the holders of a majority of the property may, upon application, have the proceedings discontinued. In which case the costs become a general charge upon the City, and the estimates and assessments have no value in any future proceeding for opening the street.

Your Committee have also to report, that in many cases streets are opened years before there is any actual opening or regulation, entailing upon the owners of property assessed a total loss of benefit from the amount of their assessments, until such regulation takes place, apparently for no other purpose than to anticipate the emoluments which are divided upon the opening of every street under the present system. This burden weighs the more heavily upon the property affected by it, as such property, being unimproved, yields no income to the holder. No less than $76,608 84, or 11⅓ per cent. of the costs of street openings during the past twelve years, has been expended upon streets, the proceedings on which have been confirmed by the Court, but which have never been ordered open by the Common Council, and from which the property owners, who are by law compelled to pay all the costs, have as yet derived no benefit.

Your Committee report, that in many instances a single block, or a portion of a street, is opened at a time; whereas the expense of opening a whole street from the Battery to Harlem, or from river to river, would not be very much greater.

Your Committee report that that provision of the law which requires that the assessments should be equal to the amounts of the awards and expenses, is utterly disregarded. In those proceedings, during the last twelve years, in which the amounts of the awards, expenditures and assessments have been preserved the amount of the assessments (deducting the expense of collecting) over the awards is but 16 per cent. of the amount of the expenditures, and the remaining 83 per cent. of the costs has been paid out of the City Treasury.

Your Committee would say that they have obtained no direct evidence of collusion between the Commissioners of and the property owners in this infraction of the law, whereby of the $494,302 19, the cost of proceedings which have been confirmed, $405 511 10 has been taken from the City Treasury for the benefit of property owners. Your Committee have to regret that the change in the law by which, from and after the 1st day of January, 1858, the Corporation Counsel has received $6,500 annually in lieu of counsel fees, in proceedings for the opening of streets, has not effected a diminution of the costs of such proceedings. Of the 70 proceedings during the six years which preceded that change, the costs averaged about $6,050 each, while of the proceedings since that time, the costs, if we add to them the salary received by the Corporation Counsel in lieu of counsel fees, have averaged about $6,535 each. The increase in the average amounts paid the Commissioners is nearly 50 per cent., the amounts paid surveyors and clerks 150 per cent., and in the item of room rent 300 per cent.

The evidence presented herewith will be found fully to justify your Committee in reporting that the sessions of the Commissioners are unreasonably multiplied, that the charges for room rent, clerk hire, stationery, surveys and appraisals are, as a rule, extravagant, and that some of the remaining expenditures incurred, such as for the drafting and copying of reports, are for labor which properly belongs either to the clerk of the Commission or to the Street Opening Clerk in the Law Department. Often the same persons are at the same time Commissioners on two or more street openings, and so little attention do they pay to their business that one of the shrewdest of them testified in regard to the very small room wherein Commissions on which he was serving met: "There were no others meeting there that I know of; there might have been fifty and I not know of it."

Another witness, who had been Clerk to three Commissions, and landlord to eleven, receiving therefrom over $10,000, testified of a Commissioner, that even while in office he attended to his own private business, "as all other Commissioners do when they are on a Commission."

Your Committee report that the late Corporation Counsel, on retiring from office, became clerk and landlord to three Commissions, succeeding one person as clerk, and another as landlord, in them all.

Your Committee has not been able to discover that the present Corporation Counsel has rendered any services to such Commissions, or in regard to their reports, beyond their mere presentation to the Court, although he is paid $6,500 annually therefor; and they are compelled to declare that the state of affairs in the Law Department of the City, as disclosed by the testimony and the refusals to testify, is such as to demand the immediate intervention of executive or legislative authority. The son of the Corporation Counsel is the recipient of large sums of money from nearly all the Commissioners which have been appointed during the incumbency of the father, such sums being paid to him as clerk, or as landlord, or for drafting and copying reports, and often for all these services; while, at the same time, he is Clerk of that portion of the Law Department which comprises the business of street-opening. For these extra services his emoluments rose from less than $3,000, in 1860, to nearly $7,000, previous to the 23d of August, in 1861. Your Committee call particular attention to a charge of $5,375, paid since that time, made by him for drafting and copying the report of the Commission for the extension of the Central Park, and to the affidavits of two of the members forming a majority of that Commission, that he was not employed by them to perform any legal services, and that he did not perform any legal services in that matter.

Your Committee find that the Corporation Counsel receives from the City an allowance of $8,000 a year for clerk hire. A principal clerk, who appeared before your Committee, testified that he received as "salary a mere nominal one of $750," and that he had posted the bills in all the street openings commenced under the present Corporation Counsel, for each opening receiving $208. When asked if any other person shared with him the receipts from bill posting, he refused to testify. He testified that he posts the notices, not every day, for which he charges, but "sufficiently often to be able to swear" that they are up to the requisite number of days, and that his duties in the Corporation Counsel's office are "in the general management of the street cases principally. The duties are connected with the making up of the reports and preparing them for Court." For the preparation of these reports, the son of the Corporation Counsel is receiving thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. THOMAS MCCOY, who posted the notices under the late Corporation Counsel, testified that he also had a partner who did none of the work, but received a full share of the pay.

The testimony taken before your Committee reveals multifarious abuses which cannot be developed within the limits of a report. Appended to it (marked Appendix A) is a copy of the testimony taken before JOHN B. HASKIN, referee, in the matter of the costs of the extension of the Central Park, and such statistics as your Committee have been able to obtain, (marked Appendix B.) An alphabetical list of persons who have received money from the City Treasury, on account of the costs of street-openings, will be found to be interesting as well as convenient. The comparison of the expenditures during the first, second, and third years of the incumbency of three Corporation Counsels, is especially significant; they increase from an average of $18,454 93 in the first year, to $48,392 80 in the second, and $114,840 49 in the third. The costs under the present Corporation Counsel have, thus far, amounted to nearly two and a half times the average under the three preceding Counsels to the Corporation; should that ratio be kept up for the present year, the expenditures will reach the enormous sum of $250,000.

Your Committee would recommend the enactment of a law abolishing the present system of opening streets, with the exception of the appointment of Commisioners; providing that no street shall be opened, widened or extended, except on the application of property holders along the line of the street, representing two-thirds of the value of the property located on the street to be opened, widened or extended; the Commissioners to receive for their services a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars each, and the disbursements not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall include every item of expense attending the Commission, excepting the pay of the Commissioners, as aforesaid, clerk hire and the rent of rooms for the meetings of the Commission; and further providing that no proceeding for opening, widening or extending a street shall, after the Commissioners have been appointed, be discontinued; and further providing that the Comptroller of the City of New-York shall rent or hire a suite of rooms, not exceeding three, which shall be in one building and adjoining, for the use of such Commissions as are now or may hereafter be appointed, the rent thereof not to exceed $900 per annum; that the Comptroller shall suitably furnish the same, and that he shall appoint a person to take charge of them at a salary not to exceed $1,000 per annum, who shall act as clerk to each and every Commission appointed; and further providing that upon the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, shall immediately cause the street to be opened, widened, or extended, to be regulated, graded, paved, &c., by contract, awarding the contract, either in whole or in part, to the lowest bidder, after advertising for proposals for three weeks in three of the daily journals of said City, and posting notices along the street to be opened, widened, or extended, for the same period. All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

HONORS TO THE FALLEN BRAVE.

Military Obsequies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou, and Capt. Tower, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment.

On Saturday New-York paid her share of tribute to the memory of the heroic officers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment who fell, fighting for the Union, at the battle of Bull Run. Throughout the greater part of the day, the rooms in the Astor House where the coffins containing the remains lay in state were visited by an immense number of people—indeed, so great was the throng, that the large police force on duty could with difficulty keep the vestibules of the hotel leading to the rooms in a passable condition.

Among other tokens of public respect exhibited on the occasion, flags all over the City were displayed at half-mast, and the City-Hall bell was tolled mournfully as long as the procession was on its way to the boat.

Long before the hour appointed for the obsequies to take place, the streets in the neighborhood of the Astor House and the Park were crowded with an eager but remarkably orderly mass of spectators. There must have been at least from ten to fifteen thousand persons assembled.

The military escort consisted of the Seventy-first and Thirty-Seventh Regiments New-York State Militia, and nearly every other regiment located in the City was represented by one or more of its officers. Among those present were Gen. Arthur, Gen. Hall, Cols. Mason, Lefferts and Postley, Majors Bagley, Minton and Holt, Capts. Butler, Lynes, McCrean, Shirker and Dempsey, and Lieut Duffy.

The Sons of Rhode Island convened at the Astor House at 2½ P. M., when JOHN HOLDEN ARMSBEE, Esq., was appointed Grand Marshal of the day. Of distinguished Rhode Islanders in attendance were noticeable, Gov. Sprague, Benjamin Cahoone, U. S. N., Maj. Cranston, of Newport, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Charles Congdon, Rev. Father Quinn, Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Regiment, Wm. L. Hoppin and Col. Van Zandt. In other apartments of the hotel the sons of various other New-England States met to take part in the proceedings.

At four o'clock the military escort took up position in front of the Astor House. Soon afterward the coffins were brought out and deposited on biers, the soldiers meanwhile presenting arms, and the drummers beating time in muffled roll. To the music of a dirge played by the band of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, the coffins were carried the whole length of the line, to the hearses waiting to receive them, in the following order:

Coffin of Col. SLOCUM.
Pall-Bearers.
Coffin of Major BALLOU.
Pall-Bearers.
Coffin of Capt. TOWER.
Pall-Bearers.
Officers of First Division of N. Y. State Militia.
Sons of Rhode Island and other New-England States.

At fifteen minutes past four, the procession was formed. First came a detachment of Police, under Superintendent CARPENTER; then the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. BOENE, and the Seventy-first, Col. MARTIN; both with arms reversed; plumed hearse, drawn by four horses, containing the coffin of Col. SLOCUM; plumed hearse, drawn by two horses, containing the coffin of Major BALLOU; plumed hearse, drawn by two horses, containing the coffin of Capt. TOWER. Each coffin was covered with a large American flag, and decked with wreaths of *immortelles*, furnished by Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mrs. C. M. CONNOLLY, of Fort Washington, Mrs. GEO. W. BENTON, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. STETSON, of the Astor House. After the hearses came Rhode Island military officers; officers of the First Division N. Y. State Militia; Sons of Rhode Island, and Sons of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont; the Common Council of the City, in carriages. Numerous private carriages brought up the rear.

The procession moved up Park Row and the Bowery, through Canal-street to Broadway, thence down Broadway to the Fall-River boat. All the streets on the line of march were filled with spectators.

GOV. SPRAGUE and his Staff left at an early hour, before the procession was formed, so as to prepare for the reception of the bodies on their arrival at Providence.

The Remains in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 30.

The remains of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. TOWER, reached here this morning. They have been lying in state at the Infantry Armory. The Burnside Zouaves act as a guard of honor. Thousands of people have visited the Armory to-day. The military and civic procession takes place to-morrow. The remains will be entombed at Grace Church Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GRAU'S short season of Italian Opera came to an end with the *matinée* on Saturday, when "Lucia di Lammermoor" was played to a good and fashionable house. This opera was substituted at the last moment for "Linda di Chamounix," which, much to the disappointment of the frequenters who desired to see Mme. D'ANGRI in a good contralto *rôle*, could not be performed in consequence of the indisposition of Signor SUSINI. In common with other journals, we have remarked the waning powers of the basso, and whilst we sympathize with him in his affliction, rejoice that they can be traced to a merely accidental cause. Mme. D'ANGRI could not, of course, play the hurdygurdy in "Lucia," and was therefore compelled to sing between the acts, selecting for that purpose pieces that were dazzling in their brilliancy and perfect in their execution. The lady's reception was perfect. Of "Lucia," it is only necessary to say that the singers did all that could be expected under the circumstances. Signor BRIGNOLI, who, during the past week, has surprised all his old admirers by the good condition of his voice and will, sang admirably, especially in the elegiac closing of the opera. Miss KELLOGG and Signor MANCUSI were also in the cast.

MR. GRAU and his company have gone to Boston, and will remain there for a few nights, returning to New-York for the purpose of playing small operas at Niblo's Saloon—an experiment which can be conducted with safety until a larger plan of operations is hit upon. Mr. MARETZEK will shortly leave for Europe for the purpose of engaging artists for Havana, and on his success the future management of the Academy may depend. In the meantime, we notice that the house is to let.

On Wednesday next, Miss BOUGHTON and Mr. BOUGHTON will make their *début* in the opera of "La Traviata," assisted by Signor MORINO, and an orchestra and chorus under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. The BOUGHTONS have been singing in the Provinces with success, and are, at least, fortunate in having an entire season to themselves in New-York.

The theatres have been more or less injuriously affected during the week, and without any apparent reason, for the weather has been good. It has happened, too, that the finest nights were precisely those on which the worst attendances were noticeable; hence it is concluded that the observance of Lent has had something to do with it; certainly there is no lack of attraction at the various establishments. At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre several excellent comedies have been revived with complete success; at the Winter Garden, Miss HERON'S truly remarkable performance of *Camille* has excited and merited a new *furore*; at LAURA KEENE'S the "Macarthy" is found sufficient; at Niblo's Garden the "Colleen Bawn" was only withdrawn on Saturday evening to make room for the dramatic Congress, which assembles to-night for the purpose of looking into the case of "Damon and Pythias;" at MARY PROVOST'S Theatre Mr. J. WILKES BOOTH has been reengaged, and will repeat his performance of "Richard III.;" and at Barnum's, last but not least, "Sadak and Kalasrade" has drawn and continues to draw magnificent audiences. A favorite artist of this establishment, the Hippopotamus, will retire after the present week, which will, in consequence, be devoted to his benefits.

Mr. WALLACK'S latest revival was COLMAN'S comedy of the "Jealous Wife." It was produced on Thursday and repeated on Saturday evening, with good success on both occasions. The play illustrates a very irritating phase of female perversity, and somewhat ingeniously exposes the airy trifles that sting the jealous mind to madness. It is, however, a defect that *Mrs. Oakly* from first to last is too much of an unreasonable termagant to excite any other interest than that which gallantry bestows on the graceful presence of the actress who plays the part. The unnatural consequence is an audience bitterly opposed to the heroine, and anxious to have her humiliated. The humiliation comes and the married savages are satisfied; but to young people, who have not commenced their conjugal battles, the triumph is short-lived and unpoetic. It may be ridiculous to love and admire the heroine of a play, but no comedy is truly successful that denies the audience this privilege. COLMAN'S work in other respects is artificial, and deals with topics which, were esteemed fashionable in days gone by, but are no longer regarded as such. Incessant badinage about the virtue of a young girl is not the most elevating conversation that can be listened to. There is much worldly shrewdness in the dialogue, but it is none the less verbose; the situations are seldom more than *contretemps*, and entirely subsidiary to the main idea of illustrating the evils of jealousy—an idea amply illustrated, but, as we think, somewhat unamiably. The performance of the play was admirable in every respect. If the performance of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is as spirited to-night, it will unquestionably merit and obtain a greater success.

Mr. WILLIAM SAAR, one of our most rising young pianists, will give a grand concert, at Irving Hall, on the 10th of April, assisted by several well-known artists.

Madame von BERKEL, a German prima donna, who will be remembered by our readers, is meeting with much success in the West, where she is singing in opera and concerts.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association gave a musical entertainment on Tuesday evening last. Several well-known artists assisted, among others Mrs. MOZART, Mr. CROZIER, and Mr. A. W. WOODS. The last named gentleman played some of GOTTSCHALK'S pieces with excellent effect, and was warmly applauded and encored.

The fourth of M. JUIGNET'S *Soirées Françaises* will take place at Niblo's Saloon on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The following pieces will be played: "Le Cheveu Blanc," "Monsieur l'Etourneau," and "Triolet à la Recherche d' un Pere."

Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave their fourth classical concert at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, assisted by Mme. JOHANNSEN, the soprano.

Madame ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS' benefit concert, announced for Wednesday evening, and postponed in consequence of bad arrangements, will take place during the present week at Dodworth's. Friday is the evening announced.

The New-York Sing Academie will give a grand sacred concert, at Irving Hall, on Sunday evening next, assisted by the Arion Society and NOLL'S grand orchestra of forty-five performers.

Our readers must not forget Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage, if they want to spend a pleasant evening.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their fifth classical concert at Dodworth's Saloon on Tuesday evening, and to an audience which was numerically stronger than on any previous occasion. The success of these excellent entertainments is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and demonstrates that, although we have had to put up with a great deal of bad opera, and to make the best of it, too, the appetite for good music has not degenerated. In seasons of prosperity it is customary to speak of classical music as a mere fashion, but its success this season vindicates it from the charge of entire dependence on the behests of Mrs. Grundy, and proves, moreover, that we have a constantly increasing public for this peculiarly intellectual species of amusement. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS have done so much to elevate the taste of the community that it is always a matter of pleasure to us to notice that they are borne safely on the swelling tide of prosperity. The programme, on Tuesday, opened with a quaint trio for piano, clarionet and viola, by MOZART, (No. 7, in E flat major,) which even now is a study of instrumental coloring. Then followed a Quartette brilliant (in what way brilliant we failed to discover,) by SPOHR, (opus 42, in E major,) in which the first violin says all the good things, and the other instruments nothing but the plain etudes. SCHUMANN'S Grand Sonata, in D minor, the third piece, was succeeded by BEETHOVEN'S Quartette in F minor, which brought the concert to an end. These works were admirably performed by the stringed Quartette party, and Mr. WM. MASON. In MOZART'S trio, the clarionet part was played by Mr. BOEHM with rare clearness of phrasing and purity of tone. Altogether, the concert was one of the most interesting of the series, and was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the audience.

An exhibition of some interest at the present moment is the Mexican Museum, now open at No. 663 Broadway. It is not, as its name might suggest, a collection of fossils, weeds, idols and cacti from the land of the Montezumas, but simply a "wax-work," representing in small statuettes the lower and mixed classes of the country. These little figures are made with much delicacy and skill, and in some instances with a grace of *pose* which would not be unworthy of a Pradier. They are the work of the half-breeds, and display a high perception of artistic effect. Half civilized nations frequently have a rude skill in carving, but the Mexicans are the only people who display it in so delicate a material as wax. The collection will only remain here for a few days and will then be sent to London.

Mrs. PAGE, who has recently played in Buffalo with success, is expected to make her *début* here during the present season. The lady is highly spoken of.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—A boy, named LOUIS LINDENBERGER, aged about four years, was run over by car No. 79 on the Third-avenue Railroad, on Wednesday last, and injured so seriously that he died on Saturday. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death from injuries from being run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. The jury believe the accident to have been unavoidable, and exonerate the driver of the car from all blame."

CORONER'S INQUESTS—DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.—JOHN WILSON, a firemen on board the steamship *Ajax*, was accidentally drowned by falling into the water, at the foot of Barrow-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, in a state of intoxication. His body was soon after recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY. Deceased was a native of England, aged 45 years.....JOHN GRAVES, aged 40 years, while intoxicated, fell into the dock, at the foot of Pike-street, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and the Coroner notified.

SUNDAY BUSINESS AT THE TOMBS.—One hundred and thirty prisoners, male and female, were brought before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday morning at the Tombs, all of whom were arrested after 11 o'clock on Saturday night. About fifty of the number were arrested by the Police of the Sixth Precinct. A disorderly house in Howard-street was broken up, and the proprietors, upon being taken before the Court, were held for examination.

ARRESTS FOR SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—A large number of arrests were made yesterday and last evening (in the Fifth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards especially) of parties charged with violating the Sunday liquor law. Justice CONNOLLY had decided to hold his Court open at the Tombs, from 6 to 8 P. M. on Sunday, for the purpose of disposing of such cases as parties may desire to bring before him at that time.

ARREST OF AN EX-MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—THOMAS J. MUNDAY, lately a member of the Assembly of this State, was arrested, on Saturday, upon the charge of having made an indecent assault upon a girl 15 years of age. He was committed to the City Prison to answer. Mr. M. has recently served a term of four months in the Penitentiary for a similar offence.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.—NewYork and Brooklyn have recently been flooded with counterfeit half dollars, and all efforts of the Police to ferret out the parties engaged in issuing this bogus coin seemed unavailing, until Friday night last, two men notified the Deputy-Inspector of Police that they had received four counterfeit half dollars at a drinking-saloon kept by EDWARD MCCARTY, corner of Bridge Road and Navy-street. Detectives FROST and DENTON were detailed to work up the case, and taking with them Sergeant MONK, of the Second Cavalry, went to the place indicated. While the officers remained outside, MONK went in, called for a drink, and received with his change a counterfeit half dollar, which evidently had never been passed before. Immediately thereafter MCCARTY and an assistant in the place, named GARDINER, were arrested, and placed in custody of the United States Marshal.

DEDICATION OF A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The Synagogue of the Congregation "Beth Elohim," on Pearl, between Nassau and Concord streets, was formally dedicated, yesterday, according to the ancient Jewish custom. The only peculiarity in the ceremony is that the Priests march seven times around the altar. This ceremony over, the consecration-sermon was delivered in English by Rev. Dr. S. M. ISAACS. The house was filled to overflowing at each service, during the day. This synagogue was originally erected for an Episcopalian Society, and was sold to the present occupants for $5,000, and they have expended $3,000 upon the building in repairing—making it a very neat and convenient place of worship. Another synagogue is soon to be dedicated at the corner of State and Boerum streets.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A painter named FRANK REGNAULT, a few days since, while at work on a building on Prospect-street, fell to the ground, receiving such injuries as to cause his death on Saturday. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, and a few days before the accident had enlisted for the war in a corps of Zouaves being raised in his native city.....Coroner NERRIS, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of MARY GALVIN, who died at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received a few days before, by falling down a flight of stairs, while on a visit to afriend residing at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets.

CITY COURT.—The Clerk of this Court has issued the following notice for the information of the Bar: "Jury causes on the next April term calendar will be heard during the first and fourth weeks of the term commencing on the 7th and 8th days of April, 1862. The time when equity and other causes not triable by jury will be taken up will be announced during the first week of the term, and notice of which will be given."

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Some twenty days ago, a little boy named PHILLIP KEMPT, 5 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 71 Moore-street, while at play in the street, was bitten in the face by a strange dog. On Friday last he commenced to show signs of having that terrible malady known as hydrophobia, and before 9 o'clock that night death came to his relief.

MORTALITY.—There were 104 deaths in this city during the last week. Females, 56; males, 48; 75 of those who died were children.

New-Jersey.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—A convict, named JAS. GUTHRIE, who was serving a term in the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., succeeded in making his escape on Saturday night. He is a Scotchman, 49 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches in height, brown hair, blue eyes, low forehead, dark complexion and slender-built. He has an anchor in blue India-ink on the back of his right hand, a figure of a ship on the right arm, below the elbow, and a scar inside of his arm. A reward of $75 has been offered for the arrest of GUTHRIE by Mr. HOAGLAND, keeper of the prison.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

WARNER'S CORSET AND 300 OTHER VARIETIES, Wholesale and Retail, at the Empire City Corset Factory, No. 779 Broadway.

Mark Your Linen!

RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor. Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

The Especial Attention of Wholesale Buyers is called to my "La Jovita Hat," for Misses' wear—a style peculiar to this establishment. OEHLIN, No. 613 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRESSY—SPEAR.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Farrington, WILLIAM S. CRESSY to FRANCES A. SPEAR, both of New-York.

DIED.

BOLTON.—In Westchester, N. Y., on Sunday, March 30, JOHN BENSON, only son of James S. and Mary L. Bolton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, at Westchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 2.30 P. M.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

FOLGER.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Sunday, March 30, CAROLINE G. FOLGER, only daughter of the late Capt. Reuben C. Folger, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 113 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

DISBROW.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, EMMA, only daughter of Hiram G. and Catharine Disbrow, aged 2 years, 1 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday next, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 165 East 50th-st.

FERRIS.—On Friday, March 28, EVA, only daughter of A. M. and EVELENA FERRIS, aged 9 years and 8 months.

Her remains were interred at Westchester on Sunday, the 30th inst.

GRENELL.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, after a severe illness, ADDISON M., youngest child of I. M. and J. T. Grenell, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 36th-st.

HALEY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, MARY ANN HALEY, aged 26 years, a native of Carturk, County of Cork, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 459 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29 MYRON HITCHCOCK, of Cornwall, Canada West, aged 6 years.

His remains will be taken to Fort Covington, N. Y., for burial.

LEONARD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 30, LOUISA, wife of Samuel B. Leonard, and daughter of the late Benjamin S. Rowland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MCWHORTER.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, March 30, at No. 16 River-terrace, MARY, daughter of Alexander McWhorter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th avs., Hoboken, without further invitation.

PENTZ.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, March 29, JAMES ROSAT, eldest son of Jacob R. and Annie C. Pentz, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of M. G. Rosat, and of his grandfather, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Bowden-av., Bergen, N. J.

ROBISON.—In Roseville, N. J., on Saturday, March 29, JOSEPH ROBISON, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, in Roseville, N. J., on Tuesday, April 1, at 2½ o'clock.

ROLPH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 30, JOHN A. ROLPH, aged 64 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

REED.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 30, of whooping cough, THOMAS DICKSON, beloved son of Jacob R. and Mary Reed, aged 6 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 St. Luke's-place.

RICHARDS.—At Fishkill Landing, on Sunday, March 30, JANE HAIGHT, wife of Benjamin Richards.

Her remains will be taken to Catskill for interment. Services will be held at her late residence, on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 A. M., and at the Episcopal Church, Catskill, at 4 P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 26, JENNIE ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. William Howell Taylor, Clifton, Staten Island, and eldest daughter of Seneca Arms, Troy, aged 27 years and 7 months.

WARD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 29, MARSHALL BURTON, son of Dr. James H. and Louise M. Ward, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 22d-st., this day, (Monday,) the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 149.—March 29, 1862.
25, 24, 72, 59, 8, 28, 44, 70, 7, 78, 74, 36, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 150.—March 29, 1862.
58, 12, 23, 17, 48, 28, 32, 74, 7, 43, 53, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 97.—March 29, 1862.
22, 8, 58, 76, 13, 24, 51, 63, 29, 19, 57, 17, 66.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 186.—March 29, 1862.
64,

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SACQUES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
have now open a large assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
IN
CLOTH, SILK, AND OTHER MATERIALS,
of the latest
PARIS STYLES AND HOME MANUFACTURES,
At very low prices.

Also—A choice assortment of
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
with a large variety of
STRIPE BROCHE FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR,
WITH OPEN CENTRES.
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE—OTHER STYLES,
ABOUT
HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.

SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Will open, MONDAY, March 31,
FROM AUCTION, THE CHEAPEST LINE OF LINEN HEM-STICH HDKFS. EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.
2,000 worth 2s., will be sold for 1s. 6d.
2,000 worth 3s. 6d., will be sold for 2s.
2,000 worth 4s., will be sold for 2s. 6d.
2,000 worth 6s., will be sold for 3s.
GENTS' HEM-STITCH LINEN HDKFS.
2,000 all linen, good quality, worth 4s., closing for 2s.
2,000 Ladies' Mourning Hem-Stitch LINEN HDKFS. closing out at 2s., usual price 3s. and 4s.

R. H. MACY
Will open, MONDAY, March 31,
200 cases Ladies' Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy STRAWS,
NEAPOLITAN HATS, Hair do.—Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers—Canton May Queen Hats—Boulevards—Leghorn Hats—Dunstable do.—And every variety of STRAWS to be found in the City. Latest Shapes and Styles, very low for Cash.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN DOWN-TOWN PRICES.

R. H. MACY
Will open, MONDAY, March 31,
1,000 Cartons of every variety and style Fancy Spring Hat RIBBONS—Plain Cord Edge, do.—Also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimming.
Full Stock of BONNET SILKS—VELVET RIBBONS—LINING SILKS.
A choice selection of FRENCH FLOWERS.

RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap FANCY FANS, BONNET FRAMES, BLONDES, &c., now opening.

R. H. MACY
Will open, on MONDAY, March 31,
1,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 45c. each.
2,000 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 4 yards long, 5s. to 20s. each.
2,100 yards JAPANESE CURTAIN MUSLIN, 2 yards wide, 2s. a yard, very cheap.
800 pairs LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS, $3 to $10 a pair.
10,000 yards MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 6s. a yard.
Muslins, Cambrics, Swiss, Book, Nainsooks, and Jaconet Muslins, every quality.
Finest stock of Fine Flannels in the City.
Full stock of TOWELS, NAPKINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, HUCKS, CRASHES, &c., at the lowest prices.

R. H. MACY
Is now Opening his usual Spring assortment of LADIES' MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, made in the best manner. ORDERS EXECUTED at short notice.
Best CLASP CORSETS, HOOPED SKIRTS, TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY
IN NOW OPENING,
From Auction and otherwise,
1,000 dozen LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 2s. a pair, usual price 2s. 6d.
Full assortment of superior makes of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Hosiery.
The cheapest line of EMB. LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES in the City.
NOW OPENING, MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS, &c., in great variety.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
his usual Spring assortment of
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, made to order in the best manner.

R. H. MACY'S
Stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, THREAD, COMBS, &c., is now complete.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, March 31,
A fresh importation of his SUPERIOR PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, Spring Colors, 63 cents.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, March 31,
FROM AUCTION.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s.
3,000 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 2s. 6d.
3,100 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 3s.
3,150 Needlework COLLARS, latest shapes, 4s.
FULL LINE FINEST FRENCH COLLARS, SETS, POINTE LACE do. THREAD VEILS, INFANT'S ROBES, INFANT'S WAISTS, NEEDLEWORK, TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHEAP.
We shall offer on MONDAY, March 31,
AT RETAIL,
Our large and well-assorted stock of Lace Curtains, of all descriptions, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Tambord Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 75 to $25.
Nottingham Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 25 to $20.
Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin Draperies, proportionately low.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Are offering still further attractions to purchasers, of
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, SHEETINGS,
Pillow Linens, Damask Table Cloth and Napkins,
Huckaback and Damask Towels and Towelings, American and English Long Cloths, Plain, Checked and Embroided Muslins, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Domestic and Foreign Flannels, Counterpanes, Furniture Dimity, &c. &c.
Manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade.

AT G. RICHMOND & CO'S.,
NO. 783 BROADWAY,
(Between 9th and 10th sts.)
Just received, a very choice patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Morning and Illusion goods. We will open, early in April, a branch of this store at No. 871 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, for the accommodation of our Brooklyn, Jersey, and Staten Island customers.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
GRENADINE BAREGES, AND
GRENADINES, (all widths.)
TAMARTINES, CREPE MARETZ, AND
OTHER MOURNING MATERIALS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
1,500 BREAKFAST and TRAVELING COLLARS and SETS.
4,500 FRENCH and SCOTCH COLLARS and SETS (small sizes.)

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS and SETS (small sizes.)
VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL, (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India,) amongst other shawls will exhibit a Long White India Cameels-hair Shawl of the finest grade, recently purchased in Calcutta for 1,200 rupees; price now $600; value $1,000. Also, India Shawls exchanged. India Shawls purchased to order in Europe. India Shawls repaired, altered, and cleaned, at No. 273 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-cloths, new Window-shades, and $30,000 worth of domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash, before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, 343 8th-av.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE.
—Ladies, please see our Millinery advertisement in another column. CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED
HER SPRING
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
SACQUES, &c.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
CLOAKS,
ON
TUESDAY, April 8,
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail,
2,000 pieces of 4-4
LINENS,
Much under regular prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
WEDNESDAY, April 2,
A choice selection of
LACES,
Received per steamer China.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PARIS, LONDON AND MY OWN MANUFACTURED
MANTILLAS AND DEMI SACQUES,
On
WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.
The FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS were personally selected by Mr. W. B. Mackenzie.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Have removed to No. 381 Broadway, and added a retail department to their business. They invite the attention of the ladies to their new Spring styles, which they will open on Tuesday, April 1.

OUR WHOLESALE STOCK
Is now ready, and comprises the most fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 31ST INST.,
AT RETAIL,
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING SPRING GOODS!
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FROM AUCTION.
Opening, New Styles in Collars, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Opening, New Styles in Veils, 25c., 38c., 50c.
Opening, Bands and Flouncings, 12c., 15c., 25c.
Opening, Lot Breakfast Caps, 10c., 12c.
OPENING, MEDALLION COLLARS.
OPENING, NEW LACES.
OPENING, LACE SLEEVES.
Opening, Best French Bonnet Frames, 12½c.
Opening, all the New Shape Frames, 12½c.
We sell the best Frames in the City at 12½c.
OPENING, SPRING FLOWERS.
OPENING, BLOND LACES.
OPENING, STRAW BONNETS.
OPENING, NEW STYLES DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Opening, New Trimming Ribbons, 4c., 6c., 8c.
Opening, New Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Opening, New Bonnet Ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Opening, New Bonnet Ribbons, 20c., 25c., 31c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 25c., 31c.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c.
Ladies' Fine French Lawn, 8c., 10c.
Ladies' Fine Worked Lawn, 12c.
Ladies' Fine Grass Linen at 18c.
Ladies' Fine Hemstitch, 15c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
Ladies' Linen, Colored Border, 12½c.
Gents' Linen, Hemmed, 18c., 22c., 25c.
Gents' Colored, Border, 5c., 6c., 8c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES, and GENTS' HOSE.
Opening, 25,000 pairs Hosiery, 5c. to 25c.
Ladies', Misses, and Gents' Gloves.
Opening, 15,000 pairs Gloves, 6c. to 50c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
OPENING, BLOND LACES, BONNETS, FLOWERS, TARLETONS, RIBBONS, FRAMES.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ALL STYLES.
BEST BONNET FRAMES,
12½ CENTS.
Best Pins, 3c. paper.
Best Needles, 3c. paper.
Spool Cotton, 1c. spool.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
OPENING, FROM AUCTION,
GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

TIBERIAN GAUZE
and
AMAZONE SUMMER CLOTH,
Two new leading articles of fashion in Paris,
Will be opened Monday.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are still selling the stock of Linen Goods, which they have been offering for a short time previous, at prices which have proved so popular, and which consists of
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Pillow Linens from 25c. to $1.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to 75c.
Napkins, per dozen, $1 to $10.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $6.
Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c., very low,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
NOVELTIES IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRENCH SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
ENGLISH THRILLS AND CORAHS.
Also,
VEIL BAREGES AND TISSUES FROM AUCTION
GREATLY BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DOMESTIC PRINTS,
MERRIMACKS, SPRAGUES, PACIFICS,
AMERICANS, UNIONS,
&c., &c., &c.,
At and under the lowest
MARKET PRICES.
By the package or piece,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
STRIPED AND PLAIN CENTRES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WET CALICOES and DRESS GOODS.
We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, from $2 50 and upward.
GRENADINE and PUSHER LACE VEILS, entirely new styles.
GUIPURE, THREAD and FRENCH LACES and FLOUNCINGS.
MOHAIR LACE SHAWLS; also, COIFFURES and BARBES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE P. ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 31,
EMBROIDERED EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, BANDS and FLOUNCINGS,
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS, CAPES and CAPS.

REAL LACES, LINGERIE CORSETS ET Nouveautés, just received from Paris—a new and select assortment. Dresses made up in all the latest Paris styles. M. BOULLE AUCIER, No. 234 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have just received from auction
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES
OF
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COMPRISING ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES
IN THE
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH
MARKETS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT
RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, 31ST INST., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

RETAIL GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have now opened their
SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of
FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC TIES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC SHIRT FRONTS,
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Printed, Bordered, Hem-Stitched LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, (new styles,)
French Silk Handkerchiefs, English Cords and Twills,
"ALEXANDRE'S"
CELEBRATED KID and SILK GLOVES, &c.

100 PIECES EMBROIDERED POPLINS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR,
Only 50c. per yard; formerly 75c.
Exhibited on centre table.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILK SUN-UMBRELLAS—RETAILED AT wholesale prices, by FOSTER BROS., 272 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

AT CUSHMAN & BROOKS' NEW STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 24th-st., manufacturers of
LADIES' SILK MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND RUCHES,
Ladies' and Children's HAT FRAMES, in desirable shapes.
Having made arrangements with parties who are well known for their exquisite taste in getting up first-class MILLINERY for Ladies and Children, we do not hesitate in calling the attention of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity to our Establishment. Feeling confident we have secured first-class talent, we invite you to examine.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS MADE TO ORDER, from the best materials.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up in the latest fashion.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS lined and trimmed in the very best manner.
Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's HATS BLEACHED AND PRESSED to the latest fashion.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAT FRAMES, in desirable shapes.
STRAW GOODS.
We have a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's STRAW HATS, BLOOMERS, TURBANS, &c., &c., which we shall sell at the very lowest market prices. The styles can be relied upon as being of the latest fashions.

JUST RECEIVED, 15 cases more of those cheap STRAW HATS, marked at 3s., 4s. and 5s., all new shapes.
Also, 5 cases fine Split Straw Hats, from 8s. up.
Also, 5 cases fancy colored Braids from 38 cents up.
Also, 3 cases Neapolitan, in white and black mixed, very cheap.
LADIES' SILK HATS, in variety, ready made.
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, in great variety.

PARIS FLOWERS AND ROSES, second to none in this City.
RUCHES, TABBS, JOINED BLONDS, &c., &c.
MILLINERY, LACES, all kinds.
Store, corner 28th-st. and 6th-av.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
N. B.—63 cents for Ladies' Kid Gloves, warranted first-rate.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF
HANDSOME FURNITURE,
WITH THE ENTIRE ELEGANT DECORATIONS OF A FIRST CLASS HOUSE,
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, &c., including over six hundred yards of TAPESTRY AND OTHER CARPETS,
THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites in French brocatel and reps, rich carpets, rosewood secretary and bookcase, lady's French secretary, elegant etageres, rosewood centre and pier tables, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent mantel-vases, paintings, bronzes and costly ornaments, with a complete and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, dining-room in oak, rich china, silver ware of all descriptions, cut glass, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B.—Housekeepers will find this sale WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION, AS THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock, in the gallery over the sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid private collection of first-class pictures, in rich frames, selected by a gentleman exclusively for his own taste, comprising works of the best modern and ancient artists; among them are those of A. B. Durand, S. Leutze, Geo. H. Baker, Jas. M. Hart, Wm. Hart, J. F. Kensett, J. F. Cropsey, Geo. H. Hall, A. F. Tait, Paul Weber, Thos. Cole, &c. &c. Boughton, Louis Lang, Wm Shayer, Sr., J. D. Blondel, J. A. Cestel, A. F. Bellows, Thos. Ranney, A. D. Shattuck, Thos. Doughty, Convard and Jabdeu, of Paris; Shultz, of Dresden; Nahl and Wenderoth, and many others. This will be found on examination to be equal to any collection offered by auction for many years. They can be seen in the above gallery from Thursday, 27th inst., until the day of sale.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites covered in crimson silk brocatel, do black walnut covered in green reps, mantel and pier glasses, etageres, elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, centre table, chandeliers, rosewood bedroom furniture, mahogany French do., a very fine cabinet oak bed-tead, clocks and mantel ornaments, velvet and figured curtains, lace do., mattresses, china and glass, oil-cloths, hall stand, &c., with other furniture. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

FEED & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-hold furniture, by FEED & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of N. Cornell, Esq., No. 112 West Warren, near Court-st., Brooklyn. Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, rich carved rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel, made to order; rosewood piano; valuable oil-paintings, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; silver, China, glass and Britannia wares; kitchen utensils; hair mattresses, bedding, &c.

W. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FIRST-class household furniture, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant residence of No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock. Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and black walnut suites, mirrors, lace curtains, carpets, etageres, bookcase, clocks, paintings, bronzes, extension table, buffet, china, glass, silver-ware, table cutlery, rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture; also, pair of coach horses, coach, harness, &c. Sale peremptory.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, March 31,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 34 Lawrence-st., near Johnson, Brooklyn.
FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER—Rosewood parlor suite, in hair-cloth, centre tables, marble-top etagere, ladies' desk, lace and brocatel curtains, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, wardrobe, side-tables, bedsteads, oak extension table, chairs, china, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

E. PRATT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS MONDAY, MARCH 31, at 2 o'clock, the elegant household furniture. No. 128 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., consisting of beautiful parlor furniture in suites, covered in rich satin brocatel and green figured reps; marble-top tables, etageres, curtains, paintings, vases; and also all kinds of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass, China and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNI-TURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, the stock, furniture and fixtures of the Globe Hotel, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising the furniture of fifty rooms, parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, bar fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c. Catalogues on the morning of the sale. By order of the mortgagee.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, and well adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY A JOURNEAY; SALESROOM No. 373 BROADWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, at 10½ o'clock.
Large sale velvet tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpeting, oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, &c., &c.; billiard table, also one first-class billiard table, in complete order; also, house-furnishing goods in every variety.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on TUESDAY next, April 1, 5 valuable lots of ground on Broadway, northeast corner of 54th-st. Sale positive. For maps, etc., inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

WILLIAM WITTMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO o'clock, at No. 457 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture of a three-story house; fine carpets, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A COMPE-tent young woman wishes a situation to care children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to travel with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children, or assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 508 2d-av., top floor, front room, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; perfectly understands her business: the best of City reference given; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG Scotch girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 204 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 197 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with children; is willing to go in the country. Call to-day, Monday, March 31, at her present employer's, No. 88 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is strictly honest. Apply at No. 33 West 26th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; is sober, honest and very capable: City reference of the very best from last place. Call in the office 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing and to take care of children; has always lived at home with her parents. Call for two days at No. 81 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 365 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer in a private family; good City reference. Apply at 165 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit and pies, soups and game; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 260 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt factory, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has over eight years' City reference; has no objection to go in the country to a permanent situation; Newport preferred. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl as cook, who understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in this City; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 42½ West Washington-place, fourth floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and jellies; good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Forsyth-st., Room No. 14.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references; no objection to the country. Address No. 19 East 11th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references; the same situation wanted by a colored woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, by a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; neat, economizing and obliging, and very highly recommended: will try to please, at very moderate wages, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 124 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Situations are wanted for a select number of servants of the above capacity, which, for neatness of appearance, competency and character, cannot fail to please the most particular; their references are of long standing to Brooklyn families where they have lived; and will hire either in City or country at very moderate wages. Apply at Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Manning & Co.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, who has had long experience, and is in every respect qualified for the position; reference given and required; no objection to the country. Apply for information, for one week, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as housekeeper by a fine middle-aged educated widow lady, who understands all kinds of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; fond of children; best references given. Address two days, M. C., Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A widow lady of education and refinement, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady in or near the City. Address, for one week, Mrs. DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, fluting and mangling; no objection to the country; would like to go to Newport; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROT-estant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would have no objections to take care of two children; is a good sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st.—ring the private door bell. Terms, from $8 to $9.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway between 22d 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a Protestant girl; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; no objection to a baby that boards; is willing and obliging; wages $4 a month; City or Country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or take care of grown children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 224 9th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS Protestant servants will do well to call at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., where will be found first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and girls for housework, for City and country; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 70 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN,
Comptroller's Clerk.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 31,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

30 Grand-st and N. R.	$80	10 Guardian Life Ins.	$100
8 Home ins. Co.	100	65 Preston Coal & I'n Co.	50
20 Merchants' Ins.	50	40 Chatham Bank	25
36 N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	100	19 Lorrilard Ins.	25
200 Citizens' Bank	100	40 Hope Ins.	50
10 Park Bank	100		

$5,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$9,000 Peoria and Oquaka R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 Jeffersonville R. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$300 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES
RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.
Wanted
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-laws:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held at the office of the Company in Cohoes on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

By order.
R. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

NOTICE.—INTEREST ON BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD BONDS, due on the 1st of April, will be paid at City Bank of Brooklyn.

W. B. HUNTER, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, March 29, 1862.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—$3,400 IN NOTES OF SUSPENDED banks. Address Box No. 265 Philadelphia Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE OF 100 HORSE power; also, 4 horse engine, a donkey-engine, a planing machine, drilling machine, 2 tubular boilers, 1 cylinder boiler, with flue; a quantity of belting, shafting, pulleys, 4 carts, 100 wheelbarrows, and other articles used in brick-making; also a quantity of brick used in the kilns. The property can be seen on the brick-yard at Fort Richmond, Staten Island. Inquire of BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 16-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 30-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, absent beyond the seas; and in the matter of the 36th George 3d, Chap. 52:

The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 18 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1857, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.

The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1846, and his then occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.

Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.

ROBERT W. PEAKE,
Ch. Clerk.
N. S. B. STEINBERG,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
ROBERT WOODS,
No. 61 Watling-st.,
London.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon publicly. Any days after such application shall have been made to them, no reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.
} Building Committee.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE. (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred: a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 13th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$6.000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE AND spacious boarding-school property, worth $8,000, located at Goshen, N. Y., two hours and a half from New-York City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad. This is a rare opportunity for a competent teacher to locate himself. The tuition of day scholars alone now exceeds $1,200 a year. Address
D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

$500.—SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A light manufacturing business, in working order; profits heavy, and returns immediate; used in hotels, offices and private houses. Apply for two days at No. 163 Canal-st., fourth floor, from 9 to 12, and 2 to 6 o'clock. This is a sound and good business, and requires only a small outlay for raw material.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, now and for a long time engaged in a manufacturing and mercantile house in this City, and knowing all the trade, desires a partner to establish the same line; has everything ready to operate; a small amount, say $2,000, will answer for Spring trade. Address ROBERTSON, in full name, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—CORNER OF JANE and West sts., 88x225 feet, long established, properly fitted up, and doing a large business. The premises will answer well for a lumber-yard, or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO A CASH CUSTOMER, A fine business. The present owner has done a business of $20,000 the past year. Reasons for selling, other business occupies all his time. Inquire on the premises, of L. DEYO, No. 141 West 18th-st., New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED four years, well located, up town; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to EIMER & AMEND, Wholesale Druggists, No. 193 3d-av., cor. of 18th-st.

COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD ON Staten Island, established 20 years, to be disposed of on favorable terms. The present proprietor retiring. Apply to DAVID MARFLEET, Stapleton, S. I.

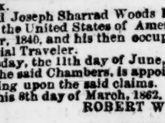
A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN, WORTH $2,500 a year, will be sold for less than one-half its value. For terms, &c., inquire of SAXE & SAXNER, Educational and Book Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860, X.
It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE, &c.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being speedily cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing everyinformation required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't delay. BOMAN'S Special Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK

Debate in the British Parliament on International Maritime Laws.

THE ARREST OF REBELS IN MORROCCO.

Statement of Mr. Layard in the House of Commons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton 19th March, arrived here last night, with three days later news from Europe.

The *Kangaroo* and *Bohemian* had arrived at Liverpool.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown March 18.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 17, the Marquis of Normanby moved for various dispatches relating to Government prosecutions of the Press in Italy during the last two years; also, for dispatches having reference to the proclamations of a barbarous character, which are said to have been recently published.

Lord RUSSELL replied at some length. He said that the proclamations in question were totally unauthorized.

The *Court Journal* says: "The Queen laid on Saturday the first stone of a Mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens, in which are to be deposited the remains of her dearly loved husband, the Prince Consort, and ultimately her own."

The India, China, and Australian mails have arrived, but without bringing any intelligence of special interest.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived on March 13 at Siout, on his way up the Nile. The Prince will return to Alexandria about the end of March, when he will reëmbark for Syria.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says:

"The late successes of the Federal troops in North America have created a belief among French merchants that an arrangement will shortly take place by which an end will be put to the civil war, and that commercial relations will be resumed. This report has had a very favorable effect in the manufacturing districts, particularly at Lyons."

A letter from Marseilles says that a considerable rise has taken place in the price of silk.

Orders from Lyons are said to have been the cause, the last accounts from America leading to the hope that business would shortly be resumed.

The Paris Flour Market has been quiet the last week.

The Paris Corn Market was much more dull during the last week than the week preceding.

The Paris Bourse has been exceedingly dull.

The health of the Pope continues to improve.

In Russia, several concessions have been made to landed proprietors of facilitating the redemption of property, viz.:

A prolongation of the use of State loans formerly granted.

The authorization to contract new private loans.

The transfer of former hypothecated debts upon estates given over to peasants; and the acceptation of papers of redemption at their nominal value as payment of hypothecated debts.

A dispatch from Athens, dated March 14, says Arta, and all the intrenchments and outworks of Naupita, have been taken. Several prisoners have been taken.

The Vienna evening journals state that the insurgents at Syria have proclaimed the third son of VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Greece, under the title of OTHO II.

The Turks occupied Grahovo on March 17. A division of the Turkish army has advanced against Joi, which was occupied by VUCALOVITCH. An engagement took place; the result is unknown. The Turks are still advancing.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME RIGHTS.

Interesting Debate in the British House of Commons.

The adjourned debate on Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution on the subject of International Law was resumed, on the 17th, by

Mr. LINDSAY, who began by obviating objections to the form of the motion, contending that Mr. HORSFALL had taken the only course open to him, all his resolution asked the House to do being to declare that the present state of the law was ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and called for the early attention of the Government. He proceeded to argue that the law was not in a satisfactory state, and that it gave undue advantage to neutrals. He denied that wars were decided by the losses of individuals; on the contrary, he had no doubt that the destruction of private property tended to aggravate and prolong war. The question, he observed, affected not merely particular interests, but the whole community, who would have to pay, in time of war, enhanced prices for commodities.

The Lord-Advocate observed that the resolution did not indicate how the law could be better defined, or put in a more satisfactory state.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE considered that it would be unadvisable to adopt the resolution.

Mr. CAVE said if he had had any doubt of the soundness of the views upon which the resolution was founded, it would be removed by the arguments of its opponents, which he reviewed and answered.

Sir F. GOLDSMID remarked that Mr. HORSFALL had omitted to notice an important fact, that, although the principle which the Declaration of Paris adopted at the conclusion of the Crimean war, that the neutral flag covered enemy's goods, was embodied in the proclamation issued at the commencement of the war, no effects followed to the injury of our trade. He opposed the resolution.

Lord H. VANE defended the Declaration of Paris, observing that Mr. HORSFALL invited them to go a step further, on the ground that the concession already made would throw our commerce into neutral hands.

Mr. BUXTON agreed that the question depended upon the effect which the proposed modification of the law would have upon our naval supremacy, and argued that since the Declaration of Paris, our ships, in time of war, would be confined to our own ports, our trade carried on in neutral bottoms, and our sailors tempted by higher wages into the service of neutrals,

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the resolution.

Mr. MASSEY observed that the question was not as to the satisfactory state of the maritime law, but the terms of a Convention which had superseded that law. The practice of privateering was sanctioned by the law of nations, and the rule that a neutral flag should not cover enemy's goods had been the public law of Europe up to the Convention of Paris, which had abrogated both these laws. Mr. HORSFALL proposed to complete the code, and give in future immunity to private property. The Convention of Paris had, in fact, conceded the great bulk of his proposition, and it was not denied that, as it stood, it would infallibly inflict injury upon the shipping interest of this country, which had suffered more than anyother by the operation of free trade. The proposition of Mr. HORSFALL would remedy this injustice, and render the code consistent. He would not say whether the Convention of Paris was politic or not, but the concession had been made under the pressure by the five leading Powers of Europe. The argument that the termination of a war was hastened by the destruction of a nation's commerce was refuted by experience, and, when he was asked to what security he trusted for the observance of the law of immunity, he replied that it was public opinion, the dominion of which had increased and was increasing. He recommended, however, the withdrawal of the resolution.

Mr. BENTINCK considered that the whole question turned upon the Declaration of Paris; whether in the event of the war, we were bound by the Declaration. The motion called upon the House to affirm or deny a proposition to which she assented, while he dissented from the remedy proposed.

Mr. BRIGHT—Sir, probably there has never been a question brought before the House during the time that I have had a seat in it which was more deserving of the very serious and dispassionate consideration of honorable members. And I am bound to say, looking at the debate last week and the debate to-night, that there is no appearance of party spirit in the discussion. Some honorable members—the honorable member from Honiton, the other night, and the honorable member from Norfolk now—have undertaken to blame the Government for the course which they took in 1856. Now, I am of opinion that that course was one which it was necessary to take, and that it was a proper course in every respect. [Hear, hear.] Since the time when that course was adopted it has been obvious that the debate in which we are now engaged must at some not distant period come on; and, therefore, I take it that the House is doing very wisely in discussing the subject now before it. The House well knows that from the termination of the last great war, in which it was engaged with Russia, there had passed a period of forty years—forty years of wonderful changes, not only in this country, not only in Europe, but on the American Continent also. There had grown up in America a great nation, with a great mercantile navy—so great as to be about equal to the mercantile navy of this country. When the Russian war began, the Government advised the Queen to issue the proclamation to which reference has been made more than once in this discussion. That proclamation, during the time occupied by the Russian war, did precisely what the Declaration of Paris two years afterward did for international law in general, and for all future wars should such arise. It was found by the Government that the old policy was impossible any longer. Unless you could blockade every port in Russia, it was quite clear that American mercantile ships would carry on trade with that country as before the war; and if they had Russian cargoes on those ships the Americans would not have permitted—I speak advisedly—they would not have permitted, without remonstrance, and probably without resistance, the exercise of a right of search as regarded those ships, and the taking from them the property of Russia, who was then the enemy of England. If the Government had not taken the course which they did by the proclamation of 1854, in six months or less we should have been involved in a serious discussion with the United States, which might have ended in adding to the calamity of the then existing war with Russia the calamity of a war with the United States. So that I say this, that the noble lord at the head of the Government was right. Then in 1856 we had the meeting of the Congress of Paris, at which Lord CLARENDON represented this country. The parties to that Congress knew what had been done during the Russian war. What was it that the Congress did? I am not for a moment about to say that it did not do something, and of all that importance attributed to it by the honorable member from Salford. It declared that henceforward no war should be made on the trade of a belligerent with the exception of the act of blockade; that its exports and imports should be free as in time of peace, only on one condition—namely, that those exports and imports should be carried in neutral ships. Every one has brought England and France forward to illustrate the case of belligerents. Probably it is presumed that there may be a future war between them, only because they were at war in times past; but, at all events, supposing England and France were at war, these belligerents might trade in peace not only with each other, but with neutrals, if the trade was only carried on in neutral ships. That is, if the enemy only keeps his ships at home, we undertake that no harm is offered to his goods at sea. The case of England and France affords a most apposite illustration of the present state of the case. France has not a great mercantile navy, but she has a very large war navy. Under the Declaration of Paris there would be no difficulty in the way of all the foreign trade of France being carried on by neutral ships—say, ships of the United States—assuming, of course, that the French ports were not blockaded, and that France might keep such of her ships in harbor as had not been transferred to the register of the United States. At the same time, if France has a great war navy—and honorable gentlemen, I am afraid, sometimes feel disposed to magnify the naval resources of that country—she would necessarily insist on the same thing with regard to England, and the United States, the Baltic Powers, Holland, Greece and other nations would furnish ships to carry on our foreign trade, so that the great bulk of our ships would be kept in harbor. That being so, the mercantile shipping of France and England would be shut up, while the vessels of neutral States would drive a trade more flourishing than ever. Now, if this country and the United States were to be at war, exactly the same result would take place. The French ships would come into requisition, and would, as well as those of the Dutch, the Greeks, and other nations, carry on the trade between the United States and England. That being so, we should have the navies of both countries shut up, while absolute ruin would be brought on many of the ship-owners. This proposal may cause some anxiety to honorable gentlemen on the other side of the House, but I anticipate that, instead of provoking war, it would tend to render its occurrence less probable, while if, unhappily, it did arise, it would be likely to be brought to an earlier termination. At all events, I think it must, at the first blush, be admitted that the proposition of my honorable friend is humane and beneficial. If there be a member of this House who believes that the Declaration of Paris was a necessary and is a wise arrangement, he will, I think, find it absolutely impossible to argue with any effect against the proposal of the honorable member for Liverpool. The order in Council of 1854 adopted partially the principle which he wishes us to accept in its entirety. The Congress of Paris adopted and affirmed that principle for all time, while the speech of the noble lord at the head of the Government made soon after, not only approved what had been done in Paris, but gloried in it, for the noble lord appealed to the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool to say whether the Government while engaged in the great transaction of war, had overlooked the interests of the commerce of England. I am afraid the language used by Lord DERBY in another place, some time ago, when he spoke of the calamities which might ensue to the country from the Declaration of Paris, may have had its effect. But passing from the noble lord to a Committee of this House, which was presided over by my right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade, than whom no man is more competent to form a judgment on a question of this kind, I must say I presume from the fact that there was no division on the subject of their inquiries, that they were in favor of such a proposition as that of the hon. member for Liverpool. But, be that as it may, Lord RUSSELL and Lord DERBY, however much they might dissent from the wisdom of the policy of the noble lord at the head of the Government in 1856, now both acknowledge that the step then taken cannot be recalled; and if there be a closer connection between the Declaration of Paris and the proposal of the hon. member for Liverpool—if one folows logically from the other then I have a right to quote Earl RUSSELL and Lord DERBY as authorities in favor of the completion of the principle of 1856, which is all that is asked for by the resolution under discussion. There are, however, other authorities on this subject. Looking at an article which appeared in an influential journal, in 1856, soon after the Declaration of Paris, I find its writer, commenting upon the proposition of Mr. MARCY on the part of the United States, and having adverted especially to the fact that on land a different and more humane course of conduct was adopted by belligerents than at sea—says that, unhappily, this milder code has not been extended to maritime warfare, though it was evident that, morally, no difference existed between plunder committed in the one case and in the other, adding, that there could be no doubt a country like England, whose commerce was extensive, would be glad to except private property at sea. I have a distinct recollection that these observations were accepted with great satisfaction in the seats of industry in the north of England, and I believe they went far with many men to convince them of the justice of the course which our representative had taken at Paris, and of the wisdom of carrying that proceeding still further. But what do we find in this same public instructor only last week? It states broadly that, "There is no foundation for the argument that in seizing ships and merchandise at sea we do what would not be considered a belligerent right on land." Here, as the House will observe, it is following the line of argument pursued by the Secretary for War. It goes on to say, "Lord PALMERSTON, we believe rightly characterized this crotchet when he said on Tuesday night that, if carried into practice, it would inflict a fatal blow upon the naval power of this country, and would be an act of political suicide." The writer calls the resolution before us, "this most dangerous of the many dangerous suggestions which have been made from the same quarter." I was not aware that the honorable member for Liverpool was a person who submitted very dangerous suggestions to the House. [A laugh.] The article concludes with these words, which I put in opposition to the conclusion of the other—"The humanitarians have yet to speak." I do not know to whom this applies, but if it means those who wish the nations of the earth to become more humane, then I am anxious to be classed under that title. [Hear, hear.] "The humanitarians have yet to speak, but we shall be much surprised if the people of England will incline to throw away for a false and maudlin sentiment the power and safeguard of their country." [Cheers.] I do not ask the House to believe the oracle of 1855 or the oracle of 1862. I should say that probably, like many other professed oracles, it does not give us the guidance which it would be worth the while of the House of Commons to follow. [Hear, hear.] The Secretary for War made a speech the other night which I heard with great surprise and regret. The right honorable gentleman is not only a statesman eminent in office; he is also a distinguished writer. I do not believe he will ever put in any one of his deliberate and thoughtful works the arguments which he used in his speech last week. [Hear, hear.] He wished to persuade us that there is no difference between the mode of conducting warfare upon land and the mode of conducting warfare upon sea. All I have to say in answer is that the honorable member for Liverpool only asks the Governments to agree to establish upon sea the principles which are universally recognized in warfare upon land. Further than that he does not propose to go. [Hear, hear.] The Secretary for War was so far wrong, even in his history—and I am almost afraid to correct so distinguished an authority—as to talk of the conduct pursued by the Duke of Wellington in Spain. Everybody knows that the Duke of Wellington, when carrying on operations in Spain, burnt the rafters, not of his enemies, but of his friends. [Cheers.] That case, therefore, does not apply. [Hear, hear.] But if the right honorable gentleman insists upon his argument I shall ask the Chief of the Cabinet to answer him, because when the noble viscount made his memorable speech at Liverpool he uttered these words:

"I cannot help thinking that these relaxations of former doctrines, which were established in the beginning of the war, which were practised during the war, and which have since been ratified by formal engagements, may perhaps be still further extended; that in the course of time the principles of war which are applied to hostilities upon land may be extended without exception to hostilities upon sea; and that private property shall no longer be exposed to aggression on either side." [Hear, hear.]

Unless I am to suppose that the noble Viscount went down to Liverpool to talk all kinds of twaddle to the people, (a laugh,) to speak to them about that of which they were ignorant, and to tell them that which he did not believe, I have a right to call upon him, when he addresses us to-night, if he should think it necessary to do so, to answer the statement made by the Secretary for War a few days ago. [Hear, hear.] That right honorable gentleman—and I am sorry to have to find fault with him, because there are few men for whom I feel greater respect [hear, hear]—laid down the other evening a good deal of what I would call immoral doctrine on the subject of treaties. [A laugh.] The hon. member for Stamford has quoted upon that subject from Chancellor KENT, who is accepted as a great authority, a most important and conclusive passage. The Secretary for War is an authority; he is a Cabinet Minister; he holds very high office; he speaks for a great Government; he is a great writer, and what is more and better, he is a great thinker. If there is any man in the world upon whom we have a right to call, with respect to questions of this kind, for such expositions as shall uphold the morality of nations and the faith of treaties, he is exactly that man. What is it that WHEATON, a distinguished writer on international law, says on this very question of what becomes of treaties in time of war? He says:

"There might be treaties of such a nature that war would necessarily put an end to them; but where treaties contemplated a permanent arrangement of territory, or in their terms were meant to provide for the event of an intervening war, it would be against every principle of just interpretation to hold them extinguished by war." [Hear, hear.]

Dr. PHILLIMORE, an authority whom we can all appreciate, says:

"The general maxim that war abrogates treaties between belligerents must manifestly be subject to limitation in one case, viz., in the case of treaties which expressly provide for the contingency of the breaking out of war between the contracting parties." [Hear, hear.] But the case before us is not one of treaty only, because, as I understand it, what was done at Paris in 1856 was not in the nature of an ordinary treaty, but was a general concurrence of the civilized nations of the earth for the purpose of establishing a new principle, enacting a new law, which should be admitted and accepted in all future time. One point more and I have done. I said at the outset that a great change had taken place in our circumstances and position in the period which elapsed between 1815 and 1856. The tonnage of the United Kingdom, in and out, in 1814, was 3,500,000 tons. During the last seven or eight years it has been upward of 12,000,000 tons. Our exports, which then amounted to some £40,000,000, our imports being the same, have now risen to £120,000,000. What was the effect upon the mercantile navy of this country of the short war of 1812-12 with the United States of America? I have looked at a book in the library, published by an American whose name I forget, which purports to be a history of American privateering during the war. I have also seen other statements which bring me to the same conclusion—viz., that during that short war, not extending over more than two years, the American privateers captured no fewer than 2,500 English ships. I have heard it stated on American authority that the ships so captured were sold for the enormous sum of $107,000,000, or more than £21,000,000. If such was the loss to the shipowners, the merchants, and the underwriters of this country during that short war, when your tonnage was only 3,500,000, what would by your loss, supposing that the old system were to prevail, if you had a war now with your tonnage, 12,000,000 or 13,000,000, and with the American merchantile marine increased even more largely than your own? (Hear, hear.)

The devastation which would be caused would be something enormous, and you could scarcely conceive a question on which it would be worth while to incur such a loss. I ask the noble lord, if this change, which was made in 1856, cannot now be recalled, does he believe that for any long time it will be possible to resist the proposition of the honorable member for Liverpool? I hope it may be possible for 100 years to come, because as long as there is neither war nor rumor of war, of course the calamities which he points out will not happen to the shipowners of this country.

The Solicitor-General said, after listening to the debate, it appeared to him that the arguments in favor of the resolution were founded almost entirely upon the Declaration of Paris. But there were reasons in favor of exempting from capture enemy's goods under a neutral flag which did not apply to a proposal to let the enemy's ships go free. It was argued that, in the event of war, a great part of our carrying trade would pass into the hands of neutrals; but unless the advantages preponderated in favor of a change, it was wise to submit to sacrifices rather than imperil the great interests of the nation. He urged, on the other hand, the evils that would spring from adopting the recommendation of Mr. HORSFALL, and pointed out what he considered to be fallacies in the attempt to establish an analogy between maritime warfare and warfare on land. The advocates of the proposition, he observed, had abstained from touching upon the subject of blockade; but it would be difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between other maritime belligerent rights and the right of blockade, and after the concession contended for had been yielded an argument would inevitably spring up against blockade.

Mr. WALPOLE admitted a large part of the arguments of the Solicitor-General to be conclusive upon the question; but those which dealt with the Declaration of Paris were not, in his opinion, so conclusive or even satisfactory.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that nothing was more inconvenient than for the House to adopt a general and abstract resolution, and the Government, if called upon to act upon this resolution, could only guess at the course they were to pursue from the arguments urged in support of it; but the arguments were so discordant, that he was at a loss to know which were to be their guide. This, he thought, was itself sufficient reason why the House should not assent to the motion. With regard to the Declaration of Paris, the only new point was that an enemy's property should be free from capture in neutral vessels, and he insisted that it was wise and politic to adopt that principle; and he did not hesitate to say they had no intention to go back. Then came Mr. HORSFALL'S proposition, which, it was said, was a logical sequence o fthe Declaratfon. This he denied. The Declaration related to the position of neutrals in time of war, but the proposition referred to the position of belligerents toward each other.

In closing, the Premier said: "My opinion distinctly is, that if you give up that power that you possess, and which all maritime States possess and have exercised—of taking the ships, the property, and the crews of the nation with whom you may happen to be at war, you would be crippling the right arm of our strength. You would be inflicting a blow upon our naval power, and you would be guilty of an act of political suicide. [Hear, hear.] If you allow the cargo to go free, you must allow also the men to go free. Suppose you were at war with France, you could not stop a merchant ship and take the men out of her, while you let the vessel and cargo go. You could not say, 'We will respect the cargo and respect the vessel, but you have sailors, and as the mercantile marine is that which feeds the war navy, sailors are part of the enemy's power, and therefore gentlemen we cannot let you go into port—we must take possession of you, and allow the ship and cargo to get home as they best can.' [Laughter. Therefore, according to the principle of the honorable gentleman, you would be compelled to let any number of sailors pass into a harbor, to man a fleet there, that might come out to encounter yours and offer it battle. [Hear, hear.] With this principle you would really almost reduce war to an exchange of diplomatic notes. [Hear, hear.] If you admit the principle that private property must be respected at sea, you cannot maintain a blockade. You enforce a blockade by confiscating the ships that break it; how can you do that if you assert that private property at sea is to be respected? You may say that ships shall only be taken in case they break the blockade. But what is it? That is not a question so clear that an infinite number of questions may not arise upon it. It may be alleged that a ship has not broken the blockade; it may be a question how far she was from the port, and in what degree her approach to it proved an intention of breaking the blockade. Many points of this sort would arise, exceedingly difficult to establish; and you would get into insuperable difficulties if you went the length of saying that private property is to be respected at sea, and only to be taken in the case of breaking a blockade. I repeat, if you adopt the principle of the honorable gentleman, you will cripple the main arm of your strength for all purposes of war. (Hear, hear.) We are all agreed that war is a thing to be avoided. I hope that this country will never be engaged in any unjust war. But as long as human nature is human nature; as long as mankind are ambitious, tyrannical and oppressive, especially if they believe they may be so with impunity or without suffering for it, so long will a nation like this, whose subjects are scattered over the face of the globe, living in and engaged in commerce with every community of the world, and relying on the faith of treaties with their Government, so long will this country be liable to causes of just quarrel from time to time with foreign nations. And the more remote the nation the more likely it is such causes of quarrel will arise. In such cases the navy is the only arm by which you can extort redress. You cannot send out military expeditions to conquer the country that has done you wrong. You can only obtain redress by means of your navy. It may be said you may bombard a city or a town. But this is not a practice that any one can recommend you to adopt. That is worse than taking private property on the sea, for you destroy the property of people who have had nothing whatever to do with the cause of quarrel between the two countries. You have no resource in cases of this sort but the power of your navy. Then, what class of persons in this country have most interest in maintaining the power of obtaining redress for an injury? The shipping and commercial interests, who have the most numerous transactions with foreign countries, and who are more likely than any others to be the objects of injury end wrong; they are the classes for whom this country is most likely to be called on to demand and obtain redress. [Hear, hear.] Under these circumstances, I should hope the honorable gentleman will be satisfied with the debate that has arisen on his motion, and with the very conflicting and contradictory support it has received from the House. [Laughter.] I think the honorable gentleman himself must be at a loss to know what is the sense his resolution is understood to bear. [Laughter.] I should hope he will be content with the mysterious vagueness in which it has been enveloped, and the doubtful result of the opinions elicited in the debate that has arisen on it. [Hear.] I hope he will be satisfied with the discussion; he has made a very sensible speech, barring some of its opinions and arguments—[laughter]—a speech to which I listened with very great pleasure. I hope the honorable gentlemen will be content with the discussion he has raised on the question, and withdraw his resolution. [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI considered this to be the most important question that could engage the attention of the House, and that the Declaration of Paris had given up a cardinal principle of our maritime code, which, it was a general belief, would lead to important consequences to the naval strength of the country. Referring to the speech of Lord PALMERSTON at Liverpool, he contended that he had actually recommended the policy which he now characterized as suicidal. He could not, he said, support the proposition of Mr. HORSFALL, nor could he agree with Lord PALMERSTON that the Declaration of Paris should not be changed. He found that there was a statesman of high character who was strongly impressed with the alarming operation of the Declaration of Paris—the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who had declared that, in his opinion, the Declaration ought to be altered.

Mr. HORSFALL withdrew his motion.

The Arrest of Rebels in Morocco.

STATEMENTS OF MR. LAYARD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Lieutenant of the *Sumter* and the Ex-Consul of the United States at Cadiz, who were arrested on landing from the *Ville de Malaga* steamer by the United States Consul at Tangier, were taken down to the harbor, and embarked as prisoners on board the United States frigate *Ino*; whether the Moorish Government did not protest against this proceeding, and only yielded to the threat of the United States Consul that he would strike his flag; and whether it was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the jurisdiction with which, by the existing capitulations or treaties, European Consuls were invested over their countrymen in Mohammedan countries empowered them to take judicial cognizance of alleged political offences committed in any other country; and, if not, whether the British Government would take means to protect our faithful ally the Moorish Government from such infringement of its independence.

Mr. LAYARD said he owed an apology to his hon. friend and the House for having on a previous occasion misinformed them on the subject. In fact, it was only at the close of last week that he received the information which he was now about to give. He had stated before that two gentlemen—one the purser of the so-called Confederate States steamer *Sumter*, and the other a gentleman who was formerly United States Consul at Cadiz—were proceeding on a voyage from Cadiz to Lisbon, and according to Mr. MYERS, the purser's, statement, hearing that a fellow-citizen was ill at Tangier, they landed to see him, and were returning to embark when they were met by the American Consul accompanied Moorish guards, arrested on the spot, and carried to the Consulate. They were then loaded with irons, and confined in an improper place. The Commander of the *Sumter* hearing what had occurred, wrote a letter to the Moorish authorities, and sent it to Mr. HAY, Her Majesty's Consul, requesting him to deliver it, and to make use of his influence on behalf of the prisoners. Mr. HAY delivered the letter, but declined to take any steps in the way of interference. That happened to be on the 10th. On the 26th the United States sloop *Ino* arrived at Tangier, the Captain landed with a number of his crew armed, and prreceeded to the Consulate. The Moorish Government in the meantime had learnt that those gentlemen had been arrested upon political accusations alone, and they sent a letter of remonstrance to the Consul. The Consul declined to surrender the pfisoners, and fell back upon an article in a treaty between Morrocco and the United States. The 11th article of a general treaty between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Moroceo stated that should the British Consul-General or any British Consul, Vice-Consul, or Conaular agent, have at any time occasion to request from the Moorish Government the assistance of soldiers, guards or armed force for the purpose of arresting any British subject the demand should be complied with on payment of certain fees. By the 23d article of the treaty between Morocco and the United States it was said that the Consul of the United States should reside at any seaport of the Moorish dominions, and should enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoyed. When it became known in Tangier that those gentlemen were about to be transferred to the sloop *Ino* a large assemblage of Europeans and natives took place, they threatened the United States Consul, and for some time a serious riot was apprehended. The United States Consul sent for Mr. HAY, but he declined to interfere, and at the same time remonstrated with the Consul, who fell back on the treaty. Mr. HAY pointed out that the right of affording asylum belonged to the Moorish Government, and that the article of the treaty referred to really applied only to criminals, and not to persons charged with political offences. The United States' Consul declined to receive that interpretation of the treaty, and on the remonstrance of the Moorish authorities he threatened not only to lower his flag but to declare war against Morocco. The authorities were so alarmed by this threat that they felt compelled to give the troops required, and the two gentlemen were marched down under the guard of those armed troops and of the seamen of the United States sloop, who were also armed, and put on board the *Ino*. Her Majesty's Government held that Mr. HAY took a right view of his duty throughout and approved his conduct. (Hear, hear.) In reply to a question put by my honorable friend the other night I stated that they had been released, but that mistake was owing to a telegram which had been received at the Foreign Office from Lord COWLEY, announcing that circumstance. Not hearing any such intelligence from other sources, the Foreign Office applied for information again, and Lord COWLEY stated in reply that M. TROUVENEL had received a similar telegram. The War Office then telegraphed to her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, but got an answer that he had no official intelligence whether they had been released or not. Upon that the War Office telegraphed to Sir W. CODRINGTON, the Governor of Gibraltar, and it was not until late on Friday night that his answer was received—too late for communication to the honorable gentleman. That answer stated that the gentlemen arrested were carried off to the United States. He (Mr. LAYARD) trusted that the House would acquit him of any intention to deceive them. [Hear, hear.] The facts required no comment. [Hear, hear.] *For the sake of justice, of humanity, of the right of affording asylum to persons accused of political offences—a claim preferred by the weakest and recognized by the strongest Powers—he might be permitted to express an earnest hope that when the circumstances came to the knowledge of the President of the United States, he would order the release of the prisoners.* [Hear, hear.]

Financial and Commercial News.

The *Times'* City Article of Monday, March 17, says: French Rentes declined an eighth on Saturday evening. This adverse movement will excite surprise, if the figures of the monthly return of the Bank of France, showing an augmentation in the bullion of £2,440,000, are correct.

In the market for manufactured goods at Manchester, a little increase of steadiness has occurred, with last American news, owing to an impression produced by the address of President DAVIS that the war will go on, and that cotton will be kept back.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 17.

Consols are quoted the same as on Saturday.

There is still very little demand for discount at the Bank, and in the Stock Exchange loans are offered at 1½d. @2d. premium.

American securities were unaltered on Monday.

The amount of gold sent into the Bank on Monday was £77,000.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, March 18.

The English funds continue to move steadily upwards, and have closed to-day at another advance of an eighth. Consols closed at 93⅛@⅜ for money, and 93⅜@94 for April 10. In the discount market the supply of money is ample at rates below Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange, the charge for short loans was 2 ₩ cent.

French Rentes declined a quarter, and are quoted 69f. 50c.

The *Seine*, from the West Indies, has brought £208,000.

American Securities firm and unchanged. Mexican Stock, 34½@34¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 17 and 18.

There has been a good demand, and sales for the two days amount to 14,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation and export; prices very firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 18.

A fair business was done in WHEAT at ½d. decline on the week. FLOUR difficult to move and 6d.@1s. ₩ sack and bbl. lower. OATS and BARLEY quiet. BEANS 6d.@1s. ₩ quarter lower. INDIAN CORN was in good request; mixed, 28s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, March 17.

The market is heavy, at a decline of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 18.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE firm. TEA unaltered. TALLOW steady at 46s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 19.

COTTON unchanged; sales of two days, 12,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

Manchester market is tending upward, but the rates were small.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active, CORN tending upward; mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

BEEF steady. PORK steady. BACON active. LARD tending upward and firm. TALLOW quiet and steady.

ASHES quiet. SUGAR quiet and steady. RICE inactive. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, at 66s.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Buell's Movements—Another Railroad Train Stopped by Morgan.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 30.

A special to the *Commercial*, from Indianopolis, says that Gen. BUELL has assumed command of our forces, and at the latest advices was within fifteen miles of BEAUREGARD at Corinth, Miss.

MORGAN'S rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on Friday. Col. CURRIN PAPE, of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, with a few other National officers. The locomotive was run into a ditch and the cars destroyed.

Parson BROWNLOW is expected this week. The hospitalities of the State have been tendered him.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 30.

The Nashville correspondent of the *Times* reports that the railroad communication to Louisville is fully restored. The Chattanooga Road, which was destroyed by the rebels in their flight, has been fully repaired as far as Murfreesboro, and is now being stocked from the North. It has been strongly urged on Gov. JOHNSON to levy a tax on the secession merchants at Nashville and vicinity, to repair the bridges destroyed by FLOYD.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Movements of the United States Vessels—Reports of Operations Against New-Orleans—Health of the Troops, &c.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, CICERO PRICE, commander, from the Gulf Blockading Squadron and Key West, 24th inst., arrived yesterday.

Left at Key West, United States flagship *Niagara*, United States steamers *South Carolina*, *Mohawk* and *Waterwitch*; United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, also United States ships *National Guard*, *Kingfisher*, *Chambers* and *J. L. Davis*; also the following transports and coal schooners: *Rebecca Shepherd*, *Samuel Fish*, *Biner*, *Stephen Mallory* and *South Carolina*.

The prize steamer *Magnolia*, Lieut. PARKER commanding, would sail on the 24th for New-York, with United States Marshal J. C. CLAPP in charge. The *Magnolia* has some 1,000 bales of cotton on board.

The French man-of-war *Milan* had been at Key West for two weeks past, and sailed on the 24th.

A Norwegian brig and Spanish bark were also in port.

There is no truth in the report of the capture of YANCEY.

The United States ship *Nightingale* arrived from the Passes on the 19th, and sailed on the 21st for Tortugas, to load ordnance stores for the fleet at the Passes and Ship Island.

Advices from the Passes state that the *Richmond* and *Brooklyn* were at the head of the Passes, and later accounts by the schooner *De Hart* state that heavy firing was heard from that point.

The last of PORTER'S Expedition had sailed from Key West, including two steam ferry-boats, (one the *Westfield*), the gunboats *Cayuga*, *Katahdin Miam*, *Oneida*, *Sagamore*, *Varuna*.

The attack on New-Orleans was expected before long, though nothing authoritative was known.

A French man-of-war, late of the Vera Cruz fleet, was at Havana with twenty-seven cases of yellow fever on board.

The health of Key West was good, and the troops are comfortably encamped.

At Tortugas several cases of small pox had occurred in the New-Hampshire Regiment. The sick were immediately removed to a distant Key.

Two of the crew captured on the *Magnolia* are on board the *Huntsville*. They report that active preparations were being made at New-Orleans to resist any attack. Several gunboats were building there, and martial law would soon be proclaimed.

The *Huntsville* brings home some 200 bales of cotton, part of the *Magnolia's* cargo, and 247 bales of tobacco, captured from schooner *Zavalla*, off Berwick, La.

The *South Carolina* was ordered home to Boston, and the *Water Witch* and *Mohawk* would also sail soon for the North for repairs, &c.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE HUNTSVILLE.

CICERO PRICE, Commander; Henry Erben, Jr., Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Charles W. Lee, Acting Master; John C. Champion, Acting Master; Charles M. Ford, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Edward D. Barton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Jacob H. Rose, Acting First Assistant Engineer; N. N. Buckingham, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; John W. Handrue, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; John Mitchell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; E. C. Blake, Midshipman; Thomas R. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A general court-martial is in session on Governor's Island, and will try several prisoners, among whom are two men charged with having deserted from the general service, and having subsequently enlisted in one of the new regiments.

A base-ball club has been formed on the Island, and the men are taking advantage of the fine weather to play on the parade-ground.

Col. G. LOOMIS, the commanding officer, and Lieut. BILLING B. CHILDS, Adjutant and Quartermaster, were among the officers who joined in the funeral procession on Saturday afternoon.

Recruiting for the army has not improved, neither does it show any signs of improvement. The weekly return from the New-York offices does not give an aggregate of more than a dozen enlistments. Another office for the Twelfth Infantry will probably be opened shortly, under the charge of Lieut. HENRY C. MONGAN, who recently returned from recruiting in Albany. The Twelfth have got about fifty men at Fort Hamilton.

Recruiting for the marine corps is rather dull, but still the enlistments average about thirty per month. A detachment of twenty-five marines has arrived at the Flushing-avenue Barracks, from Boston and Philadelphia.

The number of men shipped in the navy last week was 101, making the general service men on board the *North Carolina* about 800 strong.

The purchased gunboats *Fort Henry* and *Somerset* will be put into commission to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY active and in speculative demand at 18c., but closing buoyant. MESS PORK dull, and no demand. LARD ¼c. higher, closing at 7¾c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 29.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN neglected. MESS PORK held at $10 75, without buyers. HOGS—Dressed quiet; live, 10c. lower. BEEF CATTLE firm. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour; 4,500 bush. Wheat; 3,300 bush. Corn. Exchange for gold unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30—*In barque New-York, from Bremen*—E. Pouget, Thos. Lipray, Thos. Sanford, Geo. Moore, Miss H. Gumbletien, T. M. Chester, H. Hicks, Jno. Williams, E. Baitard, C. L. Fischer, Miss J. Steinhauer, Capt. J. Waite, A. Gillardi and lady, John Klemeyer, Mrs. M. Kappes and 3 children, C. Barsen.

In brig Favorita, from Omoa, Hond.—George Dennis, Thos. T. Collins, W. S. Vannoy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN RISES.... 5 47 | SUN SETS.... 6 23 | MOON SETS.... 9 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.